THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 30.

Affairs in Spain—Condition of Madrid—Prim's Proclamation—Isabella in Exile.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to September 30.

SPAIN.

Prim's Revolutionary Manifesto.

Soon after arriving at Cadiz, General Prim put forth the following proclamation:—

Spaniards, to arms; citizens, to arms! We have suffered long enough! The patience of peoples has its limits in degradation, and the Spanish nation, if it has sometimes been unfortunate, has never ceased to be great, and cannot continue, in tearful resignation, to support endless evils without falling into abject baseness. It has, therefore, sounded the tocsin of revolution—a heroic remedy, it is true, but inevitable and urgent when the salvation of the country demands it. Principles liberal enough to satisfy present necessities, and men sensible enough to foresee and respect the aspirations of the future, might have obtained without violent changes the transformation of our country. But the persistence of an arbitrary policy, the obstinacy of doing wrong and the blindness of immorality which, descending from a high quarter, has commenced already to infiltrate itself into the organization of society, after having bepoisoned the Government of the State, in making the administration a policy of bargaining, and justice a pedestal for all iniquities, have unfortunately retarded all salutary concessions, and isolated Spain in the general movement of the civilized nations of the globe. To arms, citizens, to arms! Let the cry of war be to-day the only cry of all good Spaniards. Let all Liberals, during the battle, forget their former differences, and patriotically sacrifice their personal rancors for the salvation of the country. Finally, let there be only one project in the great Liberal communion, namely, battle! but one end, victory! and but one flag, "The regeneration of the country." To destroy, in the midst of confusion, the obstacles which are systematically opposed to the prosperity of people—that is the end of armed revolutions. But to instruct oneself in the midst of calm and reflection—that is the end which ought to be sought by nations which desire to conquer by their valor their sovereignty, and which know how to show themselves worthy of it by conserving it by their prudence. Let us therefore to-day destroy what time and progress ought to have transformed by degrees, but without stopping for the solution of questions which future circumstances may render unreliable, and without prejudging questions which, by weakening the ardor of the combat, lessens also the sovereignty of the nation. And when calm returns, when reflection replaces action, all parties may then without danger unfurl their colors, and the people, making use of sovereign peace, may constitute itself as it judges best, and for that object seeking in universal suffrage all the guarantees which it thinks necessary for the conquest of its liberties and the exercise of its rights.

Generals Serrano and Dulce, like me, are among the illustrious seamen who, impelled by the love of their country, have put themselves at the head of the movement with the national squadron. But a naval accident has, in spite of themselves and with regret on my part, retarded their arrival. I speak, therefore, not only in my name, but in the names of those illustrious Generals.

Spaniards, military and civil, the country is in want of our efforts! Do not be deaf to the cry of the country—a cry full of the suffering of our fathers, of our wives, of our sons, and of our brothers! Fly to the combat, without heed of the insufficiency of our armies! All are good when the defense of the honor of the country is in question, and conquer once more our liberties, which have been trampled under foot? Call up the energy of our ancestors; let us endeavor to reconquer the esteem and admiration of foreign nations, and, finally, show ourselves worthy sons of noble Spain! PRIM.

How Prim Re-entered Cadiz.

"Prim's entrance into Cadiz was a scene of almost delirious enthusiasm. We have had an account of it from an eye-witness, who arrived here this morning, and I have also seen a short letter from Prim to a friend, in which he describes it in few but energetic words. The whole city was out, mad with delight, men and women crowding round the successful General, embracing and thanking him. The Gaditanos are a demonstrative people, and on this occasion they seem to have almost gone out of their senses with joy. One of the first things to be done, now that all was secure in Cadiz, was to send a messenger to Seville, and a well-known progressista journalist was despatched thither. As soon as the chiefs of the liberal party heard of the success of the movement at Cadiz they rose and the garrison rose, and the whole city besides; and the Captain-General of the province, old General Vassallo, who declined joining, received a pass and departed northwards. A revolutionary committee or junta was at once formed, having for its President Senor Aristegui, well known and much esteemed as a true, liberal, and disinterested man, who has never held office, but has always maintained a high reputation as an honorable patriot. He is a leading man in Seville, and probably some of your readers have visited his valuable gallery of pictures, which is one of the lions' usually shown to strangers in that city."

The Duke of Montpensier.

The *Gaulois* publishes the following statement, the purport of which is confirmed to me from other quarters:—

"A personage who has been mixed up with Louis Philippe's politics, and remained on intimate terms with the Princes of the Orleans family, went to Biarritz and sought an interview, which was immediately granted. 'Sire,' said the personage in question, 'I am entrusted with no mission from any one to your Majesty. I come here of my own accord, to say that, whatever may be the result of forthcoming events, I am perfectly certain that the Duke of Montpensier will never authorize the Duchess to accept Queen Isabella's succession. The Duke knows that Spain needs to be on good terms with France, and he is perfectly aware that his personal position would place the kingdom in great difficulty. Nothing in the world would induce him to accept the responsibility of the events which might follow the Duchess of Montpensier's accession to the throne. His resolution on this score is so far determined that your Majesty may consider my statement as a formal renunciation of the Spanish crown on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.' The Emperor, in reply, said that he had the greatest esteem for the character of the Duke and the virtues of the Duchess, but that politics had exigencies above all considerations of feeling, and that he was happy to hear that the Duchess of Montpensier, in accordance with her husband's good advice, dismissed any idea of ascending the throne of Spain."

Queen Isabella in Exile.

The dethroned Queen was still at San Sebastian at last accounts. The Bordeaux *Gironde* gives the following particulars of her sojourn there:—

"Secluded, almost in solitude, in her palace, through whose saloons streams of courtiers and guests so lately passed, the Queen is reported to give vent to bitter sarcasm in speaking of her lonely and deserted condition. Her Intendant, Marfol, who—to everybody's indignation—is seen strutting about the streets, appears to be her Majesty's only confidant. Now that her reasons for postponing her departure and resisting the wise advice of the few faithful friends remaining to her are known, the Queen, as a woman and a mother, is regarded with supreme indifference. The inspector of the North of Spain Railway is continually in attendance, awaiting her Majesty's pleasure to give a fourth order of departure, the royal carriages still remaining in the station."

Curious Prediction of the Rising.

A letter written and published some months ago by Karl Blind is now printed in the German press, from which it appears that both the previous rising, which ended with the expulsion of the Duke of Montpensier, and the present revolution, were confidently expected and predicted so early as the beginning of this year. The following were the words a Spanish leader, who was in London at that time, literally made use of:—"In a few months you will see a number of our Generals arrested; among them even the former favorite of the Queen, Marshal Serrano, Count de la Torre. A new military movement is on foot; we have nothing to do with it; we shall simply step aside; and that conspiracy will fail. But a few months afterwards you will see another rising, of a more extensive and decided nature. Our great towns are ready for that; and, be sure, the *pronunciamento* will be made." The prediction thus communicated several months ago has certainly come to be fulfilled.

RELIGIOUS.

"Ritualism" in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Yesterday, in the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Trinity Church, New York, Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he had been requested to present to the Convention about twenty memorials, very numerously signed by lay members of the Church, condemning certain innovations in the manner of conducting the services of the Church, which had lately become prevalent. The following is the memorial:—

To the Right Reverend the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in General Convention:—

Your memorialists, lay members of said Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully represent

That uniformity in the manner of worshipping Almighty God is one of the chief reasons for the use of a liturgy, and is, in itself, desirable;

That it was the object of the Church of England, and afterwards of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as appears by the preface to their respective books of Common Prayer, to establish a form of worship which "might most tend to the preservation of peace and unity in the Church, the procuring of reverence, and the exciting of piety and devotion in the worship of God, and finally, the "cutting off occasion, from them that seek occasion, of cavil or quarrel against her liturgy;"

That in order to attain these ends the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States made, at its organization in this country, many important alterations and amendments in the English Book of Common Prayer, all tending to simplify her worship and promulgate Christianity and the truths of the gospel to mankind "in the clearest, plainest, most affecting, and majestic manner;"

That of late many ministers, forgetful of the objects of the fathers of said Church in this country, have introduced various changes in the previously long established manner of conducting divine worship therein, and of performing her rites and ceremonies, novel to our people and not contemplated by the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of the Church, and which do not "tend to the preservation of peace and unity in this Church," nor to "the procuring of reverence and the exciting of piety and devotion in the worship of God," especially not to the "cutting off occasion from them that seek occasion, of cavil or quarrel against her liturgy;"

That, by reason of the said changes, the worship in the churches in this diocese and of other dioceses is no longer uniform, and great scandal and dissension have been prompted thereby:

That your memorialists deplore the introduction of said changes in the manner of worshipping God, by whatever ancient practice in any other church the same may have been recognized, and whatever their intrinsic merit, and express the fervent hope that the same may cease from among us;

That, leaving to your honorable body to particularize the practices to which we allude, your memorialists respectfully express their disapproval of all deviations—manifestly on the increase—from the prescribed ritual of our Church, and of all acts, intentional postures, unaccustomed ministerial garments, and personal or church decorations, and all conduct in the celebration of divine worship which tend to make the same resemble in outward seeming that of the Church of Rome;

That, in our judgment, charity and the interests of this Church, as well as good taste, require the abandonment by individuals even of acts not forbidden, if injurious to its peace or likely to be misunderstood by Protestant Christians;

Wherefore, we respectfully pray that canons may be passed which shall establish and enforce uniformity in divine worship in all our churches, and tend to renew and preserve that simplicity and absence of unnecessary ceremonial which the early Protestant Episcopal Church in this country sought to attain.

Judge Conyngham said:—I will now submit a form of canon; when first sent to me for presentation to this house, it was much larger; but it has been modified by myself. In relation to this matter I hold my own opinions. I don't think myself bound to anything in presenting petitions like this. The following is the canon which I have been requested to offer for adoption:—

OF THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING DIVINE WORSHIP.

Section 1. No ministerial vestments shall be worn by any minister during divine worship, or when present at or officiating in any rite or ceremony of this Church, excepting surplice, stole, bands or gown, which shall be used as heretofore accustomed on all regular occasions of worship, and at the discretion of the minister may be used at rites and ceremonies; and no ecclesiastical vestments shall be worn on occasions of divine worship or church ceremonies by choirs or other assistants therein; provided this section shall not be construed to relate to Episcopal vestments.

Section 2. Candlesticks, crucifixes, or super-altars, so called, made of wood or metal, or other substance, shall not be used or suffered to stand upon or hang over any communion table as part of the furniture or decorations thereof.

Section 3. Bowing at the name of Jesus, excepting in repeating the Creed; turning or bowing towards the communion table, except so far as may be enjoined by the rubric; making a sign of the cross except in baptism; the elevation of either of the elements during Holy Communion, or of the alms or oblations of communicants or others; processional singing in churches, except as provided by the rubrics; and the use of incense in and during the conducting of divine service, are all declared unlawful.

Judge Conyngham continued:—I move, Mr. President, that this memorial and these proposed canons be referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Adams then took the floor, and, referring to the memorial and resolution presented to the House before the recess, said that he had carefully read the same over and found that it was respectful to the House and its President, and conformed to the Constitution in every way. He saw no objection to reference to the Committee on Canons. At the same time he would say, to explain the position he would take in the debate when it should arise, that he thought that this Church was a national church, and that it should have a correct doctrine laid down as to its rites and ceremonies. He was of opinion that the matter on hand was an aberration on the right and on the left. There was a certain class of men who had made a movement towards Geneva, who are Calvinistically inclined and have their own ritualism, and which, from his own knowledge, was a very strange ritualism indeed. It is contradictory to the canons and rubrics of the Church, just as was ritualism on the other side. Therefore they might calculate, when their debate should come on, that there would be fairness and a disposition to make allowances on both sides; that they should not be disposed to pass laws that shall stigmatize one side as uncanonical and unrubical, without passing laws upon the other party; but that all legislation should be in favor of uniformity in the ritual all round. He thought that the debate might prove very exciting, but he would now declare that this Church do as as the Greek, the Roman, and Calvinistic Church has done—prescribe an appropriate, suitable, and ecclesiastical set of vestments for its clergy. He thought further in this connection that the Church should have a permanent Committee on Rites and Ritual. They have such in the Greek and Roman Churches, and they ought to have such here. He hoped that instead of their holding the position of gladiators and combatants in the approaching debate, and engaging in mutual reproofs, they ought to make it fruitful. He moved in conclusion that there be a Committee on Rites and Ceremonies appointed.

This motion was put and carried.

REARREST OF WORMALD.

The English Gladiator in Durance Vile—Pennsylvania Loses a Good Democratic Vote.

The New York *Herald* of this morning gives the following:—The gladiatorial contest between Joe Wormald and Ned O'Baldwin, so long the talk of all pugilists in the country, and to which the sports of New York have so earnestly looked forward for a 'mill' unprecedented in science and endurance, seems destined to be "nipped in the bud" by the strong hand of the law. Wormald, who has been training in the vicinity of the metropolis since the match was agreed upon, was apprehended on Saturday last while in the act of leaving the State for Virginia, and taken before Justice Kelly, and there held to bail in the sum of $2000 that he should not leave the State for the object of prize-fighting. Theodore Allen, well known to sporting fame, became his surety, thinking, perhaps, that Joseph would doubtless give up his pugilistic motives, or by this magisterial interference the match would be declared off. But the movements of Wormald on Sunday and yesterday made his bondsman very circumspect, and yesterday afternoon, upon his hearing that the illustrious English boxer, with his friends of the manly art of self-defense—Joe Coburn, Dooney Harris, Fatty Welch, Barney the Kid, and others—were to leave the dust of Gotham for the city of Philadelphia, there to electioneer in the cause of the Democracy, he quietly apprised the officers in whose care Wormald had before been confined, and as the illustrious pugilist, with his worthy brothers, were stepping upon the ferry-boat at the foot of Cortlandt street yesterday afternoon the whole party—as daring a throng as ever came into the hands of officers—was arrested and taken to the Central Office, in Mulberry street. Coburn, Fatty, and the rest of the distinguished band, excepting Wormald, were set at liberty; but he, poor fellow, went into a narrow cell, there to cogitate upon the uncertainties of friends and dream of the result of the election which he and his brethren desired to manipulate in Philadelphia.

It had been agreed upon, it is alleged, that they should first go to Pennsylvania, do their duty in the election for a consideration advanced, thence journey to the wooded bluffs above the Chesapeake, where the fun of the twenty-four foot ring could be indulged in. As it is, it is feared that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have lost an invaluable champion and the admirers of prize-fighting the opportunity of witnessing a grand old muss.

A visit to Joe in his close quarters last night found him writing to friends in the city and others in England. He said he could not make out why he had been "messed around so much while O'Baldwin walked around the city at liberty," and Joe really seemed to feel the force of his own words. "Well, I'll see if my friends, these that have got me into the mess, will get me out. I 'ope they will to-morrow, when they talk to the magistrate," said he. Besides this, Joe, who was very communicative, assured the visitors that he was in fine condition, and bared his arms to prove his assertion, and truly the mountain of muscle he can show leads one to hold to the opinion that, with his known artfulness, Wormald will be a dangerous man to meet in the ring. He weighed when apprehended 162 pounds, but says one night's incarceration will add several pounds to his weight.

WHO IS SAM WARD?

One "Sam Ward" being intimately mixed up in the "Butler-Atkinson" imbroglio, a great many have queried as to his identity. One who seems to know all about it writes as follows:—

To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—I am really surprised that the regular Washington correspondent of the *Times* should find it necessary to ask, "Who is Sam Ward?" If he had asked, "Which Sam Ward is it?" the question would have been more pertinent, as there are several of the name more or less known, at least three belonging to New York, one or more in Boston, besides an American citizen of African descent, somewhat celebrated as an orator. But ours is the Sam Ward *par excellence*, and his antecedents and relations (in all senses of the latter word) ought to be and used to be as well known in Gotham as those of any other man. He is the eldest son of Samuel Ward, of the firm of Prime, Ward & King, and was himself, after his father's death, a member of the firm up to the time of its dissolution. His eldest sister is the well-known authoress, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; another married the sculptor Crawford. Mr. Ward is now for the second time a widower; his first wife was the eldest daughter of Mr. William B. Astor; his second, the eldest daughter of the distinguished Louisiana lawyer, Mr. Grimes. His daughter by the first marriage is Mrs. (Representative) Chanler. His accomplishments are singularly extensive and varied; he is a poet, a musician, a mathematician, a classical scholar and a general linguist. His politics, when he has any, are Democratic; nevertheless he is thoroughly versed in all the minor arts and elegancies of life.

CARL BENSON.

The New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The gold market was active yesterday and during the forenoon it was vigorously hammered by the bears, the result of which was a decline from 138⅛ at the opening to 137¾; but subsequently there was a rally, owing partly to doubts as to the result of the elections to-morrow, and the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the Board at 3 o'clock were at 137⅞. Following this there was a further advance to 138@138⅛, but this price stimulated fresh sales, and the latest quotation on the street was 137¾@137⅞. There was an active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at 1-16, 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem, and 5@6 per cent. per annum for borrowing, as well as "flat," and at two per cent. per annum for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $105,097,000, the gold balances to $1,910,576 and the currency balances to $2,757,754. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $8893 in coin during the day in payment of interest on the public debt. The imports of specie at this port from foreign ports last week aggregated $229,775, making a total of $6,108,070 since the beginning of the year. Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer, officially advertised yesterday that he will receive proposals for the purchase of $300,000 of Government gold per diem for ten consecutive business days, commencing on the 14th inst., in lots of not less than $5000, the awards to be made to the highest bidders. The proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock on each day, and the awards will be made immediately after noon. This is a decided improvement upon the system of secret sales, and we are glad to find that Messrs. McCulloch and Van Dyck have been sufficiently influenced by the force of public opinion to make the change; but this new plan is not without objections, as it leaves room for favoritism in the selection of bids, while it prevents the competitors from bidding the full market price at the moment they send in their proposals, owing to the delay which must occur before their bids are accepted or rejected and the uncertainty attending the course of the premium in the interval. The better way would be for the gold to be sold by auction in the Sub-Treasury building by a Treasury clerk to the highest bidder viva voce, and thus the price then current in the gold room would be secured, while every transaction would have the fullest publicity."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"It would appear that the most satisfactory mode of selling the surplus gold would be upon bids in the open market. Mr. McCulloch could offer three or four millions of coin to the highest bidders, deliverable daily, in amounts from $200,000 to $100,000. The offer should be for the amount necessary for his needs during the month, deliverable in small amounts running over a period sufficiently long to allow the public to take it without a spasm in the money market. The bids would be for the amounts to be delivered each day, opened at the office of the Sub-Treasurer at 11 o'clock, the bids to be awarded to the highest bidders on that day, and the gold be immediately delivered. This would save commissions, and give importers as well as speculators a chance, and effectually stop the complaints made from the secret sales of the past. Since writing the above, the Sub Treasurer has advertised for proposals for coin on the basis above-named, and states that no gold shall be sold privately. The statement gives great satisfaction, and is a concession to public opinion which it has taken the Secretary fully two years to bring about; but great minds move slowly, and the public are thankful that in the future they have no underhand work of the Treasury Department to fear."

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅜	11 A. M.	137⅞
10·17 "	137⅞	11·25 "	137⅞
10·45 "	137⅞	11·50 "	138
10·50 "	137⅞	11·55 "	137⅞
10·55 "	137⅞	12·03 P. M.	137⅞

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Scheme to Defeat Grant—Affairs in Spain and the West Indies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Attempt by the President to Defeat Grant's Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Another piece of garbling at the White House has come to light this morning, which is exciting indignation in all military circles, and especially at General Grant's headquarters. The order relating to elections in the South was concocted by the President, and by his special direction issued to the army through the headquarters, and the official order published to the army is headed as follows:—"The following order has been received from the President, and by his direction is published to the army:"

At the White House these words were suppressed, and the order was sent out as if prepared by General Grant. It is considered as a trick played by the President at the last moment to affect the election to-day. Staff officers speak of it as indecent and as nothing less than a barefaced forgery, no matter who was the instigator. General Grant had nothing to do with the order except to transmit it.

Political Excitement.

Much interest prevails throughout the city consequent on the State elections occurring to-day, and many bets have been made. The political organizations have made arrangements for receiving returns, to be read at their respective headquarters to-night.

FROM SPAIN.

Cuban Franchises.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Telegrams from Madrid in this city report that the Cubans now present in the Spanish capital manifest great interest in the electoral representation of the people of the island in the new legislative body which will be assembled under the call of the people, and in the general government of Spain. It is also stated that the question of the abolition of slavery engages much attention in Cuba.

The members of the Central Provisional Junta of Government assembled in Madrid promise to Cuba the same amount of liberty in every respect as shall be accorded to the inhabitants of old Spain.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 13—A. M.—United States 5-20s easier at 74¼; Illinois Central, 95¼; Erie Railroad, 31¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13.—U. S. bonds, 77⅛@77¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—A. M.—Cotton market buoyant; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The shipments from Bombay to the 10th inst. were 3000 bales.

Petroleum is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 13—A. M.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct. 13—A. M.—Petroleum dull at 49 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 13—P. M.—American securities are quiet; U. S. 5-20s, 74¼. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—P. M.—Cotton firm at previous rates. Cheese firmer at 58s. Lard, 70s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 7d. for refined, and 11½d. for Spirits.

HAVRE, Oct. 13—P. M.—Cotton, 138f. on the spot; 133f. to arrive.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 13—P. M.—Arrived, steamer Hermann, at 11·30 this morning, from New York.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Official Accounts and Private Reports About the Insurrection—An Outbreak among the Native Soldiers Feared.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 2d inst. state that an official proclamation announces the insurrections at Lares and Pepino to be insignificant revolts. Private accounts, however, report them as extensive, and that an outbreak among the native soldiers is feared by the authorities.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Convention of Maryland Editors—Anxiety to Hear the Election Returns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The convention of the Maryland country editors is in session here to-day. They purpose adopting rules and regulations to secure uniform prices and protection from imposition. There is a full attendance.

There is much interest and anxiety to hear the returns to-night of the elections. Thousands will wait up. Betting runs high.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A grand Democratic torchlight procession took place this evening, and was forty-five minutes passing a given point. It is estimated that five thousand people paraded. The streets were lined with spectators. The affair was orderly, and passed off with great effect.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

Joseph G. Mitchell has been unanimously elected President of the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the bank for over eighteen years, in the various capacities of collector, teller, cashier, and Vice President, having succeeded his father, who for fifty years managed the affairs of the institution so prosperously. Mr. Mitchell still continues his connection with the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, as its Vice President. We congratulate both institutions on having so able an official.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾a102½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¾@48⅜, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55¼, a slight decline. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44¼ for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 34¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10½. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 61 was bid for Commercial; 33 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 66 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 26¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 71¼ for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New..ls..102¾	100 sh Read R.........c. 48⅜
$600 do..New....c..103	300 do.......ls..c. 48⅜
$1000 do..New......102¾	5 sh Susq Cl........ 13
$4000 do..New..b5..103	50 sh Hestonville...... 10½
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l...... 93¾	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅝; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 137¾@138. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 110⅜@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅛; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅛; 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137⅞@138.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅜	Western U. Tel.	36½
N. Y. and E. R.	47¼	Toledo & Wabash.	61¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅛	Mil. & St.Paul com.	103
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Adams Express	51
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29½
Chi. and N.W. com	94	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	94½	Tennessee 6s, new	64⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	106½	Gold	137⅞
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111½	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13.—The Flour Market is quiet, but holders are firmer in their views. There is no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $6·25@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $8·50@9 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota double extra spring wheat family; $9@9·25 for fancy Minnesota do. do.; $9·75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat family; and $12@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8@8·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, but the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak. Sales of red at $2·10@2·22; and amber at $2·20@2·25. Rye is quiet at the recent advance. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1·65@1·70. Corn moves slowly at the recent advance. Sales of 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·28. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 72@74c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is unchanged. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $48 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·50@8·25 per barrel. Timothy may be quoted at $3·20@3·30. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·80.

Cotton is but little sought after. Sales of middling at 26@27c. for upland and New Orleans.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............56 | 11 A. M..............62 | 2 P. M..............70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Hanson Gregory, Gregory, Boston, Workman & Co.
Brig Cahawba, Webber, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Taunton, Captain.
Schr Old Zack, Lynch, Georgetown, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Southerner, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, do.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr F. French, Throckmorton, do. do.
Schr A. Eldridge, Young, Pawtucket, do.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, Orleans, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. J. Alburger, Corson, do. do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Salem, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Newburyport, do.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Milton, do.
Schr Emma Bacon, Chase, Boston, W. H. Johnston.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, Captain.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, Captain.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Throckmorton, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Eva Bell, Barratt, Marblehead, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. B. Tuttle, Strong, Alexandria, do.
Schr Almira Morley, King, Gloucester, do.
Schr L. F. Smith, Orle, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, Boston, do.
Schr R. A. Miller, Miller, do. do.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, do. Captain.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Washington, do.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, do. do.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Salem, J. Rommell, Jr.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, Apponaug, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Elwood Doran, Weeks, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, Plymouth, Captain.
Schr C. Woisey, Carter, Washington, Van Dusen, Brother & Co.
Schr S. L. Wines, Hulse, Washington, Captain.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr D. W. Streaker, Vanglider, Beverly, Captain.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, Portsmouth, do.
Schr D. Britton, Spongler, Boston, do.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 11 days from Sagua with sugar and molasses to S. W. Welsh.
Brig Catawba, Webber, from New York.
Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, from New York.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from New York.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, from Barker's Landing.
Schr B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr George Nebinger, Smith, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Bartle, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. I. Alburger, Corson, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, from Boston.
Schr Elwood Doran, Weeks, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Boston.
Schr Emma Bacon, Chase, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr Leonie F. Smith, Orle, from Boston.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Boston.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, from Norwalk.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.
Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Plymouth.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Beverly.
Schr S. B. Strong, Tuttle, from Providence.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Newport.
Schr F. French, Throckmorton, from Providence.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from Richmond.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Hyannis.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Wareham.
Schr Widow's Son, Smith, from Quantico River.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrell, from Salem.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, from Salem.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Charlestown.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 38 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Race Horse, Ponder, from New Bedford, with mdse. to George B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford, with mdse. to J. B. Brooks.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—The steamship Wallace, from New York, arrived at 10 A. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 13.—Passed in, barque Stella, from Bremen for Baltimore.

Passed out, barques Mary C. Dyer, for London, and Anna, for Bremen.

DEMOCRACY!

More Work by the Supreme Court Tipstaves.

Below we give the names of 117 persons naturalized by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court on Saturday, October 10, and of 246 naturalized by the enthusiastic officials yesterday. The total thus far published is as follows:—

Published to-day........................ **363**
Published previously................... **3722**

Grand total.............................. **4085**

which leaves 2883 names yet unpublished, according to the statement furnished to Judge Read.

The Professional Vouchers

do not appear very often below. The following is a general summary of their labors thus far:—

James A. Watson	72	James A. Costello	16
Tim Donohue	43	John Green	14
Edward McNulty	41	Charles Rogers	12
John Ward	40	Sol. Pinheiro	11
Hiram Jacobs	38	P. F. McPherson	11
Bernard Mullin	38	Joseph Ostertag	11
George Palmer	37	P. H. Delaney	10
Hugh Brown	37	Henry Gentner	10
Theodore Snyder	33	James Robb	10
William Gross	25	William Campbell	9
John Hartman	25	A. De Bruen	9
Thomas Evans	22	George Thompson	7
John Williams	20	George Dickinson	6
John H. Little	19	John Little	6
Ernest Gentner	19	Michael Hays	6
Henry Wisham	17	Wm. Belshaw	6
Thomas Cochrane	17		

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Saturday, October 10.

Name.	*Voucher.*
James McCallen, Chester county.	Owen Murphy, Quigg's court
Charles P. Lackner, 1535 Montgomery av.	James Pellissier, 332 York avenue
Dennis Callahan, Bucks county.	Jacob Hamilton, Bucks county
Edward Leary,	J. Oshleman
Robert McNamee, 1324 Wood street.	Samuel McLaughlin, 324 N. Twelfth street
Patrick McCrea, Green lane.	James Johnson, 1122 S. Eighth street
James Comlin, 964 N. Front street.	Michael McCann, Del. av. and Laurel st
John McGovern, 1926 Webster street.	Michael McDermott, 1321 Catharine street
John Zunglmann, Third and Noble st.	William Weber, 147 Allen street
Frank Dove, 7th and Wharton st.	William Oliver, 1018 Poplar street
George Ukers, 1214 Potts street.	William Steinauer, 1210 Potts street
William Taylor, 1835 Addison street.	James D. Collis, 431 Walnut street
Tim. Conly, Montgomery co.	James Cullin, Montgomery county
William Oliver,	Thomas Geegan, 940 N. Nineteenth
Herman Mayer, 37 Queen street.	Christian Hayde, 244 S. Sixth
James Miller, 2014 N. Second street.	John Krous, 529 Dauphin street
Patrick School, 713 S. Twelfth.	Edward School, Gloucester city
S. H. Myers, 625 Marshall street.	A. H. Myers, 625 Marshall street
William Stack, 306 South street (rear)	Michael Gleason, 504 Larkin street
Jere. Heley, 32 Christian street.	William Lawrence, 503 S. Front street
John Neelay, 2219 Reese street.	Tim. Sullivan, 104 Spruce street
John McDevitt,	Bernard Muldoon, 429 German street
Martin Quinn, Bucks county.	Wm. Balburger, Bucks county
Dennis Mullin, 608 Baker street.	James Bradley, 12th and Milton sts
Antone Teller,	Lewis Lange, 117 Catharine street
Thos. Kelly, Del. co.	Pat. Dolan, Del. co
Edw. Owen, 919 Rodman street.	George Owen, 919 Rodman street
John Moran, 517 S. Third street.	Charles Borbidge, 812 Lombard street
John Hanna, 2145 Cuthbert street.	John Gailey, 4th and Wood streets
Henry Colbert, Bucks county.	George W. Derr, 21 Thirteenth street
Chris. Joyce, 1314 Carpenter street.	Thomas Cochran
Patrick Stewart, 328 Dugan street.	Edw. Stewart, 1144 Passyunk road
John Brannan, Lancaster avenue.	J. O'Conner, 2427 Manning street
Moses Brantes, 1014 N. Second street.	William L. Swope, 1010 N. Second street
John McCool, 1514 Willow street.	Patrick McCool, 3 Zely alley
Henry Stutzer,	George L. Pfister, 902 Callowhill street
Bernard Fisher, Montgomery county.	Jacob Hummell, Front & South sts
James Carr, 15th & Christian st.	Bernard O'Rourke, 2410 Federal street
Martin Brophy, Tacony.	Lynford Knowles, Tacony
Jacob Webber, 1748 Callowhill st.	John Noe, 150 Norris st
Bernard O'Rourke, 2410 Federal street.	Christian Joyce, 1312 Carpenter street
Arthur Campbell, 2 Sherwood's court.	Thomas Keirns, 819 Walnut street
Peter Hackett, 1214 Anita street.	Jas. Whelan, 1216 Anita
Francis Schaunding, 320 S. Fourth street.	John Ehrenberg, 767 S. Third street
Charles Mulholland, 413 Carpenter street.	Felix Mulholland, 413 Carpenter street
Patrick Kelly, Northampton county.	George W. Derr, 21 Thirteenth street
Thomas Barrett, 1141 Williams street.	John Barrett, 1554 Richmond street
Wm. Dunlavy, Osprey	James McCormack, 24th and York streets
Francis Mulholland, Seventh and South.	F. Snyder, Bustleton
James McNeelis, Gray's Ferry.	John Quinn, Gray's Ferry road
Florence McCarty, 1432 Cadwalader street	William Russel, Cadwalader & Master
Edward Clarkson, 1628 Afton street.	John Manning, 1628 Afton street
Patrick McAleer, 1327 Salmon street.	John Brannigan, 807 S. Eleventh street
Patrick McKeever, Pagoda and Earl sts.	John Hamilton, 753 N. Twenty-fourth
Jacob Young, 2118 Second street.	John Krows, 729 Dauphin street
A. Calligan, Chester county.	Thomas Cochrane, 7 Otsego street
John McDonough, 246 Oxford street.	Peter J. Campbell, 240 Jefferson street
John Merriman, Conshohocken,	John Ward, 1010 Filbert street
John Carroll, 126 Walnut place.	Michael Carroll, 917 Walnut street
Michael Kelly, Seventh and South.	Tim A. Mayer, 1206 Market street
Leonard Morley, Montgomery county.	John Hahn, 1001 Adrian street
David McCullum, 108 Laurel street.	Jonathan Balderstein, 1036 Frankford road
Patrick Welsh.	Anthony Garringer, Chester county
Martin O. Buckwell, 1129 Ellsworth street.	John Trenwith, 917 Chesnut street
Patrick Sennett.	William Daley, 2316 Palethorp street
Jacob Ball, 1305 South street.	James Sandberg, 510 N. Front street
Francis Hogan, 2419 Martha street.	John G. Githens, 130 Holmes street
Bernard Coyle, William street.	Dennis Call, 1540 Salmon street
James Slaughtry, Conshohocken.	Daniel Tooley, 339 Griscom street

[Continued on the Second Page.]

Continued from the First Page.

Name.	Voucher.
James McCaffrey, Tasker & Emery sts.	Edward Dougherty, 1250 Richmond street
James Kelley, 104 Green street.	James Kelley, Sr., 510 Beach street
Timothy McKeon, Jenkintown.	James Nugent, 520 Walnut street
Thos. O'Brien, Del. co.	Smith Williams, Del. co
John Kitt, 1021 N. Fourth street.	John Meyer, 1023 N. Fourth street
Matthew McClellan, 1600 N. Tenth street.	John F. Brent, 210 Pine street
John Baker,	Thomas F. Simpson
John Geary, Chester county.	William Daley, 1310 Cadwalader street
E. Scully, Torresdale.	A. Enoch, Holmesburg
John Lynch, Delaware county.	Edward Lynch, Delaware county
J. Neaton, 101 Green st.	J. Kelley, 510 Beach
Barth. Conoway, 1308 Marion street.	Hugh Finley, Twelfth and Carpenter
Lewis Fischgreyer, 824 South street.	Henry Voorizanger, 525 Shippen street
James Rabel, Doylestown.	James Bigler, Doylestown
John McCormick, 900 S. Front street.	Michael McGinnis, 9 Concord place
William Gallagher, 1849 American street.	Daniel McDermott, 1710 Salmon street
William O'Brien, Delaware county.	Bartholomew Quinn, 1323 Palethorp
Charles McSorley, 1342 Pearl street.	Samuel McLaughlin, 324 N. Thirteenth st
William Gallagher,	J. Moore, 811 Coates st
J. Burton, Delaware co.	S. Williams, Delaware co
J. Caton, Chester.	do
Philip Bradley, Rear 806 Bird street.	John Word, 615 Annapolis street
Fred'k Gill, Manayunk.	Francis Walker, Manayunk
Timothy Ford, Conshohocken.	James Slaughtry, Conshohocken
Andrew Farley, 1404 Beach street.	James McKuown, 709 Stewart street
John M. Guighen, 111 S. Twenty-fourth.	William A. McFadden, 23d and Naudain st
John Daniels, 2207 Pine street.	Charles S. Short, 2201 Pine street
Thomas Graham, Gray's lane.	John Quinn, Gray's lane
Michael McGintry.	J. R. Green, 1149 Federal
Samuel Devine, Gray's Ferry road.	John Quinn, Gray's Ferry road
Michael Grossman,	Jno. Moran, 517 S. Third
John Kennedy, 1344 Wood street.	Martin Flaherty, 3 Jules' place
Hugh Mullen, 1140 William street.	Thomas Barrett, 1141 William street
James O'Brien, Paschalville.	John O'Donnell, Paschalville
Edward Ryan, Norristown.	John Dwyer, 649 N. Ninth street
Peter Reilly, Del. co.	Pat. H. Cassidy, Del. co
John McCann, 238 Crisham street.	Michael McGinnis, 9 Concord place
Charles Huhnley, 478 St. John street.	Jacob Fries, 235 Brown street
Hugh Dougherty, Delaware county.	Edward Dougherty, Delaware county
Michael Whalen, 510 Buckley street.	James Whelen, 1216 Anita street
John Gorman, Chester.	J. Stroman, Chester
A. G. Deitsch,	Frederick Bentz
Edward Magee, 25 Brandywine street.	James Lynch, 24th and Virginia st
James Darragh, 710 S. Front street.	James M. Patton, 714 South street
John Lynch, 112 Carpenter street.	Daniel Lynch, 810 Sansom street
William T. Fritz, 2324 Coates street.	Christian Gerne, 2104 Coates street
Frederick Frey, Montgomery county.	John Ward, 1010 Filbert street
Total for October 10.....117	

Naturalized Monday, October 12.

Name.	Voucher.
John Morris, 1619 Seybert street.	Peter McGuire, 1619 Seybert street
Adam Keller, 1015 Canal street	Peter Koch, 1015 Canal street
Moses Heiser, 124 New street.	Lewis Keyser, 124 New street
Chris. Lofft,	Henry Beissen
Paul Probst, 1688 N. Seventh street.	Joseph Stewart, 212 S. Front street
James Murphy,	Patsey Murphy
Patrick Kennedy, Norristown.	Benjamin Siddons, 207 S. Front street
Arrah J. Ibbotson, Rear 521 Redwood st	Isaac J. Griffiths, 429 Wharton street
James Doran, 6 Reed's avenue.	Charles McKeegan, 6 Reed's avenue
Fritz Myer, 1902 Frankford road.	Washington N. Furness, 441 Barlow street
Edward Fowler, Back 212 Carpenter st.	Peter J. King, 234 German street
William Whittaker, 1135 Palmer street.	Charles Spicer, Jasper street
John Slevin, 1316 Carpenter street	H. D. Angell, 13th and Hamilton
John Crouse, Montgomery co.	Edward Haycock, 504 Coates street
James McCrossin, 914 S. Tenth street.	John Ward, 726 Facade street
David Schlosser, 460 N. Front street.	Charles Kleinburger
Park Hopkins, 18 Parham street	William Welsh, 22 Parham street
Jacob Schmidt, 824 Callowhill st.	John Seib, 104 Vine street
Cornelius Tinehow, 222 Washington st.	Edward Haycock, 504 Coats street
Michael Tucey, Lincoln avenue.	James Sherin, 811 Essex street
Dennis Callan, 2414 Pine street.	Patrick Campbell, 408 S. Twenty-third
Jacob Steifel, Taney and Poplar.	Haver Pfender, 1109 Monroe street
Lienhard Preis, 725 Palm street.	John Lang, 911 Parrish street
Bernard Magee, Chester county.	Patrick Brongan, Chester
Jeremiah Featherston, Sansom street.	David Smith, 1706 American street
Joseph Fitzpatrick, 2211 Virginia street.	James Hunt, 932 South street
Robert Selfridge, 203 N. Twelfth street.	James Bourke, 1506 Poplar street
John Charleton, Chester county.	John F. Brant, 216 Pine street
E. A. Straat, 732 Moss.	Gott. Hauber, 110 S. 8th
Joseph Roth, Montgomery co.	Thomas Lister, Milestown
Valentine Engel, 912 Percy street.	Jacob R. Funce, Rear 956 Marshall st
Henry Little, 1237 Somer street.	John Devine, 1620 Filbert street
Geo. H. Immensdorf, 609 Morse street.	John Immensdorf, 1215 S. Sixth street
Patrick McFadden, 1214 William street.	Daniel McDermott, 1710 Salmon street
Patrick Ward,	William B. Rooney
Charles Halberstadt, Manayunk.	Jacob Hallenberg, Manayunk
John Parcell, 1002 Lombard street.	George W. Derr, 212 Thirteenth street
Peter Donnelly, Rear 405 Noble street.	Bernard Donnelly, 405 Noble street
George Bruninger, 1428 Germantown av.	Jacob Muller, 204 Dauphin street
John Deegan, Montgomery co.	John Tatem, Montgomery county
James Boyce, Salmon, ab. William.	George Johnson, 1622 Christian street
James Carroll, 206 Race street.	James O'Neill, Elfreth's alley
William McCann,	F. W. Devitt
Ferdinand Vogel, Phoenixville.	Gustavus Vogel, 138 N. Second
Edmund Hayes, 2217 Reese street.	Patrick Hayes, Front and Otter
Michael Carr, Chester.	John Volkhart, Chester
Edmund Boyle, Tenth and Master.	Edward Smith, 1806 American street
Charles Boyle, 1374 Salmon street.	Edward Roach, 1906 Beach street
Thomas Kerrigan, Delaware county.	A. N. Morton, Delaware county
Philip Dougherty, Bucks county.	Michael Malloy, Chester county
Edward McHugh, 1712 Christian street.	John McHugh, 1712 Christian street
David Kachele, 1144 N. Fourth street.	Jacob Muller, 204 Dauphin street
Michael O'Byrne, 4105 Lancaster av.	James Bourke, 623 Wallace street
Joseph Thunder, 2118 Cherry street.	Joseph McCready, 838 Ernest street
George Steinmetz, 220 McClellan street.	Edward McBride, 1714 S. Second street
Ernest Boszler, 241 Richmond street.	George Matthias, 1032 Hanover street
Patrick Cronin, 21st and Haverford.	William Cronin, 1309 Market street
Stephen Whalley,	James C. Whalley, 819 Walnut street
Peter Fitzpatrick, 2241 N. Fifth street.	James Abriham, 1933 Germantown road
James Caffery, 1018 Clement street.	Eugene McG. Garty, 1809 Jones street
Thomas Bradley, Chester.	William J. Bradley, 1624 South street
Charles Appledorn, 1715 Francis street.	Joseph A. Kline, 517 S. Twentieth st
Charles Struck, 21 Palmer street.	Edwin Phillips, 765 S. Front street
John Bruam,	John Weidenbaerner
Lewis Boche, 806 Cumberland st.	Chris. Dueschle, 912 Randolph street
And. Pollock, 208 Belgrade street.	P. Kehoe, 16 S. Second street
Thomas Tivnon, Bucks county.	William McDeill, 1345 Passyunk road
Edw. Wenger,	Peter D. Perlet
Frederick Zahn, 1135 N. Second street.	Jacob R. Cline, 920 N. Third street
Michael Lynch, Log House lane.	John Stewart, Ridge av. and Montg'y
Jas. Lawson, 1706 Fitler street.	Thomas Lawson, 1410 Germantown rd

Name.	Voucher.
Arthur Hughes, 1503 Germantown rd.	Owen McGrath, 1444 American street
Carl Schatz,	Henry Dusch
John McLaughlin, 45th and Seneca sts	Michael Reilly, 47th and Poplar sts
George Kellerman, 1938 Hallowell street.	William H. Sailor, Avon place
Patrick Ferry, Montgomery county.	William Daley, 1310 Cadwalader st
Martin O'Neill, 810 S. Eighth street.	Martin Keough, 1617 Deal street
John McDermott, Gray's lane.	James Riley, 56th & Darby road
Joseph Rodgers, 995 Randolph street.	James McNeal, Montgomery county
Nicholas Lauer, Montgomery county.	William Nichols, Manyunk
John Leonard, 1101 Christian street.	Patrick H. Conner, 628 S. Fifth street
Timothy Sullivan, 3639 Lancaster av.	Dennis Sculley, 4625 Lancaster av
John F. Duffy, 1405 Hope street.	Michael J. Barb, 2206 Hope street
George Kalb, 208 Pine street.	George Martin, 1021 Market street
Timothy Murphy, 726 Willow street.	Patrick Burk, 1704 Carlton street
Charles F. Heiz, 805 New Market st.	Valentine Snoll, 1309 N. Fifth street
Joseph Hyams,	Moses Coleman, 311 German street
Jacob Arnt, 310 Race.	Wolf Gerson, 310 Race
Pat. Bashell, 2011 Spruce street.	Peter McIntire, 1122 Murell street
Chas. Freed, 334 N. 3d.	C. Hostetter, 223 Spruce
Charles Matthews, Montgomery county.	Michael Dunn, Frankford
John Ronan, 411 4th.	William Dailey, 1310 Cadwalader st
Jas. Boyle, Mont. co.	William Dailey, do
Martin Flannagan, 1318 Carpenter st.	John Fogarty, 3 Botts place
Wm. McKirry, 310 Coates street.	Thomas O'Donnell, 814 Catharine street
Charles Bourke,	Thomas Christy, 1934 Pemberton street
John Kennedy, 318 Carpenter street.	William Bohan, 831 Carpenter street
F. Martin, Parham st.	William Welsh
Joseph McQuaid, 1821 N. 20th street.	John H. Greenly, 20th and Norris st
William G. Kelly, 320 Monroe street.	Samuel Carson, 309 Stanley street.
David Golch, Fourth and Brown.	Adam Zink, No. 118 Race street.
Edward Arlingspeck, 1233 Locust street.	William Lambrick, 1310 Drewry street
James Kelly, 215 S. Fifth street.	John McDonough, 407 Locust street
Henry Krantz, 454 Front street.	Philip Knofflock, 459 N. Second street
John M. Greshaber, 1022 Leithgow street.	Gustavus Auer, 1334 Poplar street
Christopher Mehon, Delaware county.	Michael Mehon, 1413 Randolph street
John Campbell, Montgomery co.	John McKeon, 212 S. Front street
John Clubby,	T. Welsh, 1617 Alden st
Augustus Elkin.	A. Pfaff, 2215 Amber st
F. Shugart, 779 South.	M. Dunn, Frankford
James T. Ormsby, 836 Christian street.	J. H. Ormsby, 836 Christian street
Patrick Naulty, Manayunk.	William Balshaw, 1906 Wilcox street
John Anderson, Meeting House lane.	Patrick Eustace, Meeting House lane
Fred. Starkey, Montgomery county.	Edward Haycock, 504 Coates street
John Flaherty, 711 S. Front street.	Timothy Small, 709 S. Front street
Hugh Harrity, Ches. co.	John Sweeney, Ches. co
Peter Murray, 17th and Montrose.	George Johnson, 1622 Christian street
J. D. Healey, 1 Boyle's court.	Charles Wolf, American Hotel, 517 Chesnut st
John Bergin,	Timothy Bergin
Daniel Youll, 27th ward.	Patrick Casey, 1427 Montrose street
Peter J. Flannery, 510 Beckley street.	Jas. McCluskey, 416 Dillwyn street
James Phipps, 1045 Darch street.	Charles Weiller, 1106 Shackamaxon
Jacob Scheifele, 1518 Cadwalader.	Henry Goltbold, 1545 Cadwalader st
J. E. Burk, 120 S. 10th.	Chris. Gerke, 209 N. 15th
John Y. Mulheran, 2515 Lombard street.	Patrick Waldron, 1244 Catharine street
John Sullivan, Rear 928 Shippen st.	Garrett Prendeville, 717 Grisville street
C. Reedmiller, Montgomery county.	J. Larzelerie, Montgomery county
Mark O'Neil, Butternut street.	Law. McGrogan, Somerset street
Charles O'Neal,	Thomas M. Crossin, 1118 Jefferson street
Edward Kelly, Germantown.	George Fox, Germantown
Arthur J. Nugent, 1410 Philip street.	Charles H. Tisdall, 238 Christian street
Charles Rulander.	William H. Smith
William E. Robinson, 1344 Marlboro street.	James R. Hunter, 1912 Oxford street
James Cullan, 2118 Nicholson street.	John Carroll, Rear 2118 Nicholson st
Patrick Gibbons, Eighth and Tasker.	John K. Thompson, 1520 S. Seventh street
William Robb, 1224 Hamilton street.	Daniel H. Connors, 106 Elfreth's alley
Michael Golden, 1110 Fremont street.	John Purcell, 1118 Somerset street
Peter Maguire, Sixteenth & Seybert.	William Hutchinson, 1713 Sixteenth street
James Brozen,	Michael Loan, 910 Callowhill street
James Coffey, 1014 Clement street.	George Johnson, 1633 Christian street
Jeno Bergh, 322 Callowhill street.	Thomas R. Steel, 1708 Huber street
Jer. O'Brien, 1408 Philip street.	Joseph Grander, 1345 N. Second street
Hugh Lynch, 648 N. Nineteenth st.	John Dwyer, 648 N. Nineteenth st
And. Bagley, 30th and Bridge st.	James Moan, 30th and Bridge sts
Joseph Kollack, 631 Shippen street.	Hugh Taggart, 812 Lombard street
John McIlvair, 1508 Salmon street.	John Ferguson, 740 S. Nineteenth st
Nicholson Mann, 1346 Herschell street.	George Rafferty, 1300 Prospect street
George Sheely, 1343 N. Front street.	F. A. Schmidt, 1527 Frankford road
Charles Parsons, 615 S. Fifth street.	E. C. Dougherty, 744 S. Twelfth street
Samuel M. Stanton, 11th and Locust st.	William A. Stanton, 11th and Locust sts
John McCullough, 1216 Lyndall street.	Michael Murphy, 1028 Morgan street
M. Schmidt, 722 Brooks.	V. Sauter, 238 Vine st
John McDonald, Delaware county.	Dennis Green, Delaware county
Michael Doolan, 1333 Salmon.	Philip Brogan, 1358 Salmon street
Henry Marcille,	Peter Perlet
James O'Neil, Montgomery county.	William Daley, 1310 Cadwalader street
Martin Bunce, 1110 Moyamensing av.	Philip A. Voorhees, 636 Wharton street
Frederick Shantz, 132 Coates street.	John Hartmann, 132 Coates street
James Costello, 1430 N. Sixth street.	Nicholas J. Griffin, 1232 Clover street
John Cater, 1234 Warnock street.	James Ostertag, 1856 N. Front street
Thomas Nevin, 1004 Lingo street.	Wash. L. Omensetter, 1246 Palmer street
Neil Dougherty, Delaware county.	John C. Leiper, Delaware county.
John McKenner,	Edward McColgan
Patrick Malyhan, No. 759 Ringold st	John McCusker, 25th st & Penna ave.
Owen McGonnigle,	James Call, No. 1138 William st.
Joseph Richardson, No. 1638 Montrose.	Joseph Harrison, No. 719 S. Nineteenth.
James O'Reilly, Tenth and Locust.	John McConnell, No. 1009 Locust.
Benjamin Sigel, No. 1430 Vine st.	Samuel McLaughlin, No. 314 N. Thirteenth.
Charles J. Hoffman, Baker street.	Paul Probst, No. 1638 N. Seventh.
Patrick Collins, Glenriddle.	Adam Balfour, Glenriddle
Thomas McLoughlin, 1717 N. Tenth st.	John Williams, 1028 Filbert street
Archibald McBride, 746 S. Second st.	David E. Wilson, 746 S. Third street
Hugh Bissry, 631 Salmon street.	John Barrett, 1554 Richmond street
Stephen Hall, 21st and Market.	John Flynn, 718 Hepburn street.
John Wilton, 734 Bedford street.	John Dougherty, 724 South street
Patrick Murphy, 2044 Catharine st.	John Campbell, 2140 Hand street
Neil McGinley, 2112 Naudain st.	Bernard McIntyre, 1914 Howell street
George G. Rowland, 310 Diamond street.	Eph Rose, 1833 Germantown av
Daniel Birney, 47th & Lancaster av.	John Leiper, Delaware county
Philip Brown, Bucks county.	Thomas Scott, Bucks county
John Prautz, 533 Otis street.	Jacob Schilpll, 909 Dauphin street
Richard Shay, Blue Grass road.	John K. Ashman, 450 N. Seventh st
Patrick Herzog, 2202 Hope street.	Joseph Ostertag, 1856 N. Front street
James O'Farrell, 31st and Walnut sts.	Jeremiah Blackburn, 615 South street
John Waldron, 410 S. 24th street.	Patrick Waldron, 1244 Catharine street
J. D. Collis, 431 Walnut street.	William Taylor, 1823 Addison street
John Butler, 6 Justice court.	Daniel McLaughlin, Second and Noble sts
John Burns, 160 Brown street.	Lewis H. Flesher, 182 Flower street
Michael Haney, Blockley.	Dennis McCann, 1328 Prichett street

Name.	Voucher.
Cornelius Murray, Manayunk.	Thomas Carr, Manayunk
Hugh Mackin, 235 N. Front street.	Dennis J. Sullivan, 206 Race street
Law. Fennell, Bucks county.	Philip Brown, Bucks county
George Stein, 608 Mervine street.	Frederick Lang, 213 Callowhill street
Patrick McHale, 33d and Spangler sts.	Patrick Roney, 4053 Market street
John Kelley, Bucks county.	Philip Callahan, Bristol
Michael Meagher, 620 Charles street.	William Rogers, 429 S. Fourth street
William Nugent, 203 N. Twelfth street.	James Deehan, 807 N. Sixteenth street
Adam McDermott, 1305 Second street.	Patrick McGucken, 1408 Cadwalader street
Patrick Welsh, Montgomery county.	Sylvester Sallada, Montgomery county
John Mullin, 1538 Richmond street.	Daniel McDermott, 1710 Salmon street
Adam Lutz, 741 S. Second street.	Anton Fessmann, 105 S. Second street
James Doyle, Fisher and Lehigh av.	John Barritt, 1554 Richmond street
James Harrigan,	Henry Beisser
John F. Kelly, 122 Arch street.	Patrick Kelly, Montrose street
John Blaney, 1631 Salmon street	John McEver, 1635 Salmon street
Francis McGovern, 1521 Palethorp street.	James McGovern, 1512 Palethorp street
Matthew Lambert, Montgomery county.	Fenton Delaney, Montgomery county
Bernard O'Neill, Jenkintown.	John Yeddy, 1633 Market street
George Dunn, Montgomery county.	James Cullen, Montgomery county
Owen Harmay, Delaware county.	James Stewart, 212 S. Front street
Michael McDevitt, 1548 Richmond street.	Daniel McDermott, 1710 Salmon street
Michael Mulroy, Chester.	Joseph Stewart, 2128 S. Front street
Fitz Schoole, 510 S. Delaware av.	John O'Grady, 107 Lombard street
John Conway,	Patrick McBride, 24th and Tudor streets
James Kane, Doylestown.	Robert Kane, 1173 S. Tenth street
N. Dunlap, Bucks county.	Lawrence Tence, Bucks county
James Maloy, Montgomery county.	Patrick Casey, 1407 Montrose street
Bernard Mulholland, 22 Swanwick street.	Andrew Arthur, 136 S. Second street
Martin Delaney, 2319 Coates street.	James Carr, 2032 Coates street
John Burchill, 1417 American street.	Michael Ward, 301 Master street
John Bulley, 1539 Bertram street.	John Springer, 2014 Parrish street
Patrick Lanaghan, 418 German street.	George Johnson, 1622 Christian street
William Cleary, 1404 Warnock street.	Patrick Cummings, 919 Thompson street
William Gafferty, 214 Filbert street.	Michael Dunn, Frankford
Thomas Garrety, 17 Fayette street.	William Barr, 725 Ravenna street
William R. Devine, 409 Gaskill street.	John McKenney, 518 Bedford street
John Loughlin, 2374 Frankford road.	Charles D. O'Farren, 2366 Frankford road
A. Hamer, 610 N. Eighth street.	John F. Brant, 210 Pine street
Law. McGrogan, Somerset street.	John McGrogan, 2340 Howard street
E. McBride, 510 N. Third street.	Michael Wertman, 447 N. Ninth street
N. Murner, 404 Sergeant street.	Charles D. O'Farreh, 2366 Frankford road,
John McElwee, Cope st., ab. Locust.	Patrick McElwee, 209 S. Twenty-third st
John Reilly, 1 McCraig court.	John Farren, 1315 S. Front street
John E. Burns, 1918 Carpenter street.	George Johnson, 1622 Christian street
Philip Bradley.	Patrick Wright
Alex. Sayers, 769 South.	W. G Gasmer, 127 Tasker
John Carlon, 19th and Moore sts.	William P. Dougherty, Sixth and Shippen sts
Michael O'Neill, 10 Colfax street.	Edward Phillips, back 765 S. Front st
Philip Donnegan, 1410 Summer street.	Matthew Donnegan, 1619 Alder street
Geo. Wittig, 818 Rachael.	Geo. Scherr, 155 Brown
John Deckle, 1519 Carbot.	Abm. Neff, 1523 Thomp'n
Henry Ernst, 1226 Mascher street.	Michael Eoerle, 1226 Mascher street
Wm. Krum, 25th ward.	J. Eschenfelder, 1602 N. 2d
John McAnnenny, 3707 Warren street.	Hugh O'Neil, 1123 Master
Michael O'Brien, 2021 Lombard street.	William Belshaw, 1906 Wilcox street
Charles Kane, Fremont street.	Daniel McDermott, 1710 Salmon street
Fred. Bubbert, 2425 Master street.	Aug. Schimpff, 2353 N. Second street
Jacob Fritz, Montgomery county.	Thomas Held, Montgomery county
Tim. Donnevan, Montgomery county.	Daniel Foley, 339 Griscom street
Total for October 12.....246	

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

OCCUPATIONS OF A RETIRED LIFE. By Edward Garrett. Published by Little & Gay, Boston. Philadelphia Agent: A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street.

This work originally appeared serially in *Good Words*, and it was first published in America in *Littell's Living Age*, which circumstances constitute a double guarantee of excellence. "The Occupations of a Retired Life" is one of the very best religious novels of the day that we have seen. There is an air of reality about the story which almost persuades us to the belief that it is what it purports to be, a transcript of actual experiences. The author is in earnest, but never dull, and he contrives to secure the attention of the reader from the commencement to the end of a narrative which never falters or grows uninteresting. We commend this work to the lovers of really good reading.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Little Spaniard," the fourth volume of the "Helping Hand" series, by May Mannering, and "Dotty Dimple out West," the third of the "Dotty Dimple" series. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. These pretty little stories were originally published in *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine*, and the young people who were interested in them when they appeared serially will doubtless be pleased to reperuse them in book form. The volumes are nicely printed and bound, and they will be attractive additions to juvenile libraries.

—James S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chesnut street, sends us "Edna Willis," "Grace Roche's Legacy," and "Jem Morrison"—three of his recent publications for juvenile readers. These stories, like all issued by this house, are written with the design of combining instruction with entertainment, and they may safely be recommended to parents and Sunday School teachers who desire to put good, wholesome reading in the hands of children.

—We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers "The Acts of the Kings," published by G. W. Carleton, New York. This is a political squib, written by J. Marshall Harmer, associate editor of the *Southern Opinion*, and originally published in the columns of that journal. It is a burlesque on the biblical narrative, and is designed to be a satire on the military government in Virginia since the collapse of the Rebellion, and is a silly affair both in design and execution. The author promises additional chapters in the second edition of the work, if one is demanded, which we are inclined to think will not be the case, for we have found "The Acts of the Kings" to be very dull reading, with the profanity unrelieved by a single gleam of wit or genuine humor.

LITERARY NOTES.

Old English Wild Flowers.

The London publishing house of Warne & Co. has just published an interesting volume called "Old English Wild Flowers," by Mr. J. T. Burgess. The author treats of some disputed questions in botany, and incidentally mentions the "introduced" water weed called water thyme or Canada weed, which was first seen in the Dunse Loch in 1842, next in the Grand Junction Canal near Market Harborough, then in the Trent and in the Cam, and now it is found in nearly every river and stream. "It has been largely propagated by boatmen's ignorance of its habits, for each of its three-lobed whorls has the power of growing even when floating down a stream; and the toothed foliage enables it to catch any filament of confervæ or weed, and anchor itself to begin a new life." In arable land in England an almost kindred nuisance is the dodder, a parasite weed spreading from plant to plant, and leaving red threads around the stems of lucern, clover, vetches, and other like crops. At intervals it shows small pink beadlike flowers, and it destroys all vegetation with which it comes in contact. Mr. Burgess mentions two varieties of this plant, the Europæa and the Epithymum, which seem to be indigenous.

Speaking of the derivations of flower names, Mr. Burgess finds some suggested by the appearance of the plants. Fumitory, or "Fume de Terre," is named from the vapor-like appearance which its pale green leaves give to the naked soil. The name Dandelion, and its botanical synonym, Leontodon, point to the resemblance of that plant's deep cut leaves and back-turned lobes to the Lion's tooth, "dent de lion." The Fritillary gets its name from "fritillus," a dice-box because of the chequered reddish-purple squares on the tulip-shaped bell of that flower. The "foxglove" is proved to be the folk's or fairy's glove, by the use of the names "fairy thimbles" and "fairy bells," to designate the same flower in Munster. "Carduus," the generic Latin name of the thistle tribe, is from the Celtic "ard," a point. Other names have reference to virtues supposed to be inherent. "Borage" is supposed to be a corruption of "cor" or "courage," because of the cordial qualities with which it is credited. Pliny said that it dispelled sadness, and if taken with claret cup or cool tankard we partly believe him. Such names as salvia verbenaca, Old English clary, tell their own tale. The names Centaurea and Achillea, applied to the Corn Bluebottle and the Milfoil, are allusive to the connection of Chiron and his heroic pupil with the gifts of healing. Other names, such as Sauloin, St. John's-wort, Samphire (St. Pierre or Sampeter), seem to originate in superstition. The samphire never grows but on the seashore, yet never grows within reach of the waves. No one who has chanced on Professor Burnet's anecdote of a castaway sailor finding new heart and hope when he grasped a samphire root on a ledge of rock, will not forget the association of this plant with Peter and "Petra." "Lady's Bedstraw," as Mr. Burgess claims to have discovered from the fact that Irish peasant girls use the regular whorls of this plant for a rosary, is really "Our Lady's Beadstraw." There is something curious about the name Juniper. If we cannot trace it up to its source, we can establish it as a namegiver to the spirit which is flavored by its berries. "Gin" is an abbreviation of "Geneva," our Anglicism for "Genievre," the French name of "Juniper."

The poetical and legendary associations of wild flowers are interesting, such as that of the wood-sorrel with St. Patrick, the white dog-rose with the House of York, and of the perennial daisy with the unfortunate Margaret of Anjou, and perhaps with a more lovable Margaret—Marguerite of Valois, the friend of Calvin and Erasmus. The thistle which originated the Scotch order and emblem was the beautiful cotton thistle, on which the Danish invader trod to his cost, when his cry of pain awoke the Scots to defense and to victory. The milk thistle (*Carduus Marianus*) has white veins running down its larger leaves, which are said to have originated in a drop of the Virgin's milk, and a kindred fancy ascribes the black spot on the leaf of the spotted persicaria to a drop of our Saviour's blood as He toiled up the Via Dolorosa. Danewort, or dwarf elder, is said only to spring up where blood was spilt in the Danish wars. "Premorse Scabious" is so called because of the fable "that the Deville begrudged man so good a herb and bit away part of the root." Upon this part of his subject Mr. Burgess has bestowed considerable pains, as he has also in tracing home the inmates of gardens to the seashore and the hedgerow. Celery, beet, asparagus, cabbage, kale, and fennel have left for homes of civilization the coasts and salt marshes where their wild originals exist to tell of what they were. Lavender and the Pæony, too, have their elder brethren by the seaside. And we may any day at the right seasons chance upon the earlier types of the Saponaria, Anagallis, Dianthus, and Picotee of our gardens, if we keep our eyes open in our walks afield.

PLUG UGLIES.

How a Baltimore Mob Assailed a Passenger Train—Scandalous Treatment of the Passengers.

The train which left Washington at 5·40 P. M. yesterday for Philadelphia, was attacked in Baltimore about 7 o'clock, by one of the most villainous and cutthroat looking mobs that ever disgraced even Baltimore. The train consisted of three passenger cars from Washington, filled chiefly with male passengers, but a number of lady passengers were in the rearmost cars.

At Annapolis Junction, one of the lads who usually sell newspapers on the train between Baltimore and Washington commenced taking a vote for the Presidency among the male passengers, and after going through the train, he reported fifty votes for Seymour and Blair, forty-two for Grant and Colfax, and seven neutral, or who declined to tell how they intended to vote at the Presidential election.

The design of taking this vote was developed when the train reached Baltimore. It was evidently intended to "spot" the Repuplicans, to make them the marks for the mob in the preconcerted attack on the train which took place at the President street depot. Many of the passengers on the train to Baltimore were way travellers, who generally voted for Blair, and on the arrival of the train in Baltimore most of them left at Camden Station, leaving the remaining passengers chiefly Republicans.

The cars were drawn through Baltimore by horses separately, and as the first car, in which were the "smokers," was halted on the east side of the President street depot, it was almost instantly taken possession of by a mob of roughs, upwards of a hundred, who leaped upon the front and rear platforms, and occupied both doors of exit, so as to make sure of the passengers inside. The mob outside crowded against the windows, howling for Seymour and Blair. It was the Rebel yell repeated, which was heard on many a battle-field of the Rebellion.

The ruffians inside commenced an examination of each passenger as to where he lived, if he was going to Philadelphia to vote, and ending with a threat that if any Grant and Colfax men were in the car they would have their brains blown out.

A party of three or four accosted William Thornton, a Philadelphian, and Assistant Purveyor at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, who was sitting quietly in his seat, in this wise: The leader presented a cocked revolver, which he held directly against Thornton's mouth, saying:—"Where do you live? Are you going to Philadelphia to vote? Tell me, quick, or I'll blow your brains out," adding a horrid oath. Thornton begged them to spare his life, and to mollify them told them he was one of Bill McMullin's crowd, in Philadelphia. The man with the pistol said:—"You lie! I believe you are one of the —— radicals going to Philadelphia to vote; and if I thought you were, I would kill you right here!"

He added in a threatening manner, "Who do you know in Philadelphia that can vouch for you? Tell me somebody I know in Philadelphia, or I'll kill you," still holding the pistol to his face.

Thornton held up his hand and swore that he told the truth, when the ruffians left him begging him to "excuse" them for having treated one of "Mully's crowd" so roughly.

A colored man, who sat in the rear of Mr. Thornton, was next assailed with black-jacks over the head, by three or four of the ruffians, for daring to "look" at them. He gave them no provocation whatever.

While this was going on inside, the crowd outside were incessantly yelling—"Bring them out!" "Kill every one of them!" "Don't let one of them go on the train!" "Throw them under the car!"

The other passengers expected every moment to have their turn of cross-examination in the same style as that administered to Mr. Thornton, but before the examiners had time to go through the entire car in this way the next one arrived, when the mob ran down towards it and dragged out and beat several of the passengers in the most brutal manner. One passenger was pulled bodily out of the side window and kicked and beaten by the mob till they could pummel him no more.

The third car arrived, and its occupants were treated in the same way. After this the ruffians staggered through the cars, shouting for Seymour and Blair, with imprecations that if any "— Grant and Colfax man dared to say he was for either of them, they would, kill him on the spot."

None of the passengers were armed, at least no weapons were displayed by them.

After the cars were coupled the mob uncoupled them, with shouts that they would keep the train there, and not let it go to Philadelphia. The conductor and engineer, however, coupled up as rapidly as possible, and succeeded in running the "through cars" out to the switch, and back again to the depot, to attach the Baltimore car. This was the signal for another attack. The rioters again entered the smoking car, and a man, standing on a front platform, ran into the baggage car, pursued by as many as could kick and beat him.

During all the time this was going on there were three or four uniformed policemen present, who appeared either to fraternize with the rioters or to be afraid of them, for no arrests were made, as could be seen from the cars.

A number of Washington passengers, who intended coming to Philadelphia, were left at Baltimore, having escaped in the confusion.

How many were hurt, or whether any were killed, could not be ascertained by the passengers, as the train moved off while the excited crowd was roaming round the depot.

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Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

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References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

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SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

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1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

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Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 103 JONES' Alley

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A loan of ten million reals offered the Provisional Junta was immediately accepted.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The following is the substance of what was said on both sides at the interview between the American Minister and Duke de la Torre: Mr. Hale, addressing the Duke in the name of the United States, congratulated the Provisional Junta and the people of Spain on the success so marked in a revolution of such grand proportions. He was happy to return the greeting which Spain gave the United States on her entrance into the family of free and sovereign people. The relations between Spain and the United States always have been friendly. Under the present circumstances all his efforts would be exerted to augment the friendship between both peoples.

The Duke de la Torre, in reply, said that amid the ruins of old rule a structure would be formed which he believed would merit the approval and sympathy of the United States. Spain now deserved and needed the support of all free nations, and that of the American government was highly esteemed. The Duke concluded by declaring that this interview would serve to maintain unbroken relations between two nations, both claiming and exercising successively the principle of national sovereignty.

General Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Gaulois newspaper published a letter from General Prim, which earnestly favors the calling together of the Cortes, and the formation of a kingdom at once. It is said that Gen. Prim himself aspires to be king.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dispatches from Bombay say that favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes of Northwestern India. The troops have so far met with slight opposition.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, a Liberal procession was attacked on Saturday by a mob of Tories. Several fights occurred, and one man was killed and several injured.

PRAGUE, Oct. 12.—The political tumults which had broken out in this city have been suppressed by the Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Aid Demanded in West Virginia.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, arrived here this morning. He wants troops sent into that State to preserve the peace at the coming election, as the disfranchised rebels in several counties threaten to vote at all hazards. He thinks the moral effect of a few companies well distributed will be sufficient, and that they might be spared from the garrison of Washington.

General Thomas, in whose department West Virginia belongs, says he cannot send any from Tennessee. Both gentlemen were in conference with the military authorities this morning.

Spain.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that in a telegram of the 4th inst., Minister Hale applied for instructions in view of the political situation at Madrid. The instructions were given through the same medium on the 5th inst. Mr. Hale now telegraphs that, in compliance with the instructions, he has recognized the new government at Madrid. His proceeding has been confirmed.

Guatemala.

Senor J. M. Vela to-day presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as Chargé d'Affaires of the republics of Guatemala and Salvador.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Gen. Sigel was unanimously nominated for Register, this morning, by the radical and conservative wings of the Republican party.

Joseph Wormald, who was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of attempting to leave the State to fight a prize fight, and was bailed, was to-day surrendered by his bondsmen, and is now in custody.

John J. White, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Fourth street and Fifth avenue, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Cause unknown.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In the Episcopal Convention, to-day, the Committee on the Creation of New Dioceses, through their Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Pipkin, reported an application for the erection of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, east of Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna, into a separate diocese. The report concluded with resolutions, giving consent, with the concurrence of the bishops, to the division of the diocese of Maryland, and providing for the manner of electing a new bishop. Adopted without amendment.

The following committee was appointed to act jointly with the Committee of Bishops in nominating the Board of Missions: Rev. Dr. Padduck, of Michigan; Huntington, of Massachusetts; Pierce, of Alabama; Otis, of Illinois; Barth, of North Carolina; McWhielta, of western New York, and Welsh, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Mr. Stubbs, of New Jersey, presented a memorial on increasing the salary of clergymen to equalize the difference between specie and paper. Referred to a special committee of five laymen.

Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, then presented about twenty memorials from individual laymen in various dioceses, all having reference to Ritualism, use of vestments, and such like innovations upon the Episcopal service, declaring that these give cause for scandal, and approach in outward form the Church of Rome.

The Judge proposed a new canon, by which all vestments during service, except surplices, bands to gowns, and all vestments for choirs and other assistants be forbidden; also, candlesticks, crucifixes on or over the communion table, elevating elements, making sign of the cross, processions in the church, the use of incense and many other things introduced by Ritualism into the Church. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Before adjourning to-day the Convention voted to meet hereafter at the Church of Transfiguration instead of Trinity Church.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is finished to Reese River Valley, five hundred miles east of this port, and about sixty-five miles north of Austin. The grading is ready for the iron one hundred miles beyond, and it is said that the requisite grading to Salt Lake will be finished by the 15th of December. The earnings of the railroad for September were $263,000 in gold.

In a few days Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stages will connect with the railroad at Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt River, instead of Wadsworth. This will shorten the stage route nearly 200 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The agent of the Australian and New Zealand Steamship Company is at present in this city, making inquiries and arrangements looking to a probable change in the route. If sufficient inducements are found to justify it, San Francisco will next spring be made the terminus of the line on this coast, instead of Panama.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 12.—Governor Smith has issued a proclamation for an election in this State for President on the 3d of November. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the election law passed by the Legislature. Under that law there is to be no other election in this State before November, 1870. At that time members of Congress, Governor, State officers, legislators, &c., are to be elected. The present incumbents hold over until that time. The registration commenced this morning in this city.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The messenger of the Accommodation Bank, while standing on Third street, near the custom-house, this afternoon, was robbed of $3000 in money and $700 in drafts. No clue has been obtained to the thief.

The excursion party of the general ticket agents reached Fort Hayes to-day. They leave for Leavenworth in the morning.

General Hancock left for Washington this afternoon.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—Two night trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad collided yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, near Scrubgrass Station, resulting in the death of Richard Snyder, fireman, the wrecking of both engines, and the burning of five oil cars. None of the passengers were injured. The damage to the road amounts to about $30,000.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Oct. 12.—Two men registered at the hotel as H. B. Conklin and Hiram Tucker, from Bridgeport, who have been stopping in this city for a few days past, left here this forenoon, with a stolen team and a large amount of money obtained by forgery at different banks in this city.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Mutuals beat the Atlantics, in a match game of base ball, by a score of 5 to 2.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—A body of armed men, mounted, are committing depredations in Bullitt county. They burned a colored school-house, and are said to have destroyed a negro church. A volley was fired into a train on the Nashville Railroad lately, which is supposed to have been done by the same party.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 12.—The Paris crew of St. John, with their new boat, the "Jah," left by steamer this morning for Springfield, Massachusetts, to run a match with the Ward brothers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ATHLETIC VS. ALL ENGLAND.—The match game of base ball between the English cricketers and the Athletic Club came off yesterday, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, in the presence of a very large assemblage of spectators. The following is the score, the Athletic giving their opponents the advantage of four outs to an inning. Harrop, of the Olympic, pitched for the cricketers:—

ALL ENGLAND.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Jupp, l. f.	4	2	Reach, 2 b.	2	4
Pooley, c. f.	4	2	McBride, p.	3	4
Charlwood, r. f.	5	0	Radcliffe, c.	4	3
Rowbotham, 2 b.	4	0	Wilkins, s. s.	4	2
Shaw, s. s.	3	3	Fisler, 1 b.	3	3
Tarrant, 1 b.	5	0	Sensenderfer, c. f.	6	1
Smith, c.	2	3	Foran, r. f.	0	6
Griffith, 3 b.	6	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	6
Harrop, p.	3	1	Berry, 3 b.	4	2
	36	11		27	31

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
English,	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	2
Athletic,	6	1	10	2	3	0	4	3	2

Umpire—Theodore Bomeisler, of Eureka Base Ball Club, of Newark.

Scorer—Mr. Philador Bell.

Fly catches, English—Tarrant, 2; Smith, 5 Pooley, 2; Rowbotham, 1; Harrop, 1; Charlwood 1; total, 12. Athletic—Fisler, 1; Radcliff, 2; Foran, 1; Reach, 1.

Out on bases—English, 17; Athletic, 6.

Struck out—English, 5; Athletic, 1.

Out on fouls—English, 8; Athletic, 8.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The outdoor agent reported having collected for support cases $963 21. The Steward reported house receipts amounting to $44 50.

The house agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending October 10, 1868: Number in the house at twelve o'clock M. 3054; same time last year 2904; increase 150. Recapitulation—Admitted within the last two weeks 212; births within the last two weeks 9; deaths within the last two weeks 15; discharged within the last two weeks 113; eloped within the last two weeks 27; indentured within the last two weeks 5; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks 52; number of persons granted meals within the last two weeks 227.

The Board of Visitors reported having granted outdoor relief amounting to $1372 90.

Whole number receiving out-door relief: Americans 533; foreigners 778, children 1459. Total 2770.

The resignation of Dr. Rankin, Guardian Physician of the Sixth District, was received and accepted.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Dr. Dessau was elected resident physician. After which the Board adjourned.

THE WATSON CASE.—A further hearing was held yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Givin, in the cases of the alleged conspiracy, on the part of certain Twenty-second ward Democrats, to violate the integrity of the ballot.

Alderman Thomas, of Germantown, testified that, on the 7th inst., he was visited at his office by a messenger asking him to see a man at the Town Hall. He went down, and the man there made to him a statement implicating Messrs. Coggeshall, Pierce and Hopper, as already reported.

James Reeves testified that he went to Coggeshall's office; met Watson there, and afterwards met him at the Supreme Court room. He had never before seen Watson, but Watson swore that he had known him (Reeves) for five years.

The case was continued until Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Gray Reserves, Colonel James W Latta, accompanied by a regimental band and drum corps, had a battalion drill at the grounds of the Olympic Base Ball Club, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. There was a large turnout, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The National Guards have adopted the model of a new dress hat, being the same as the New York Seventh Regiment, which has been much admired.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Michael Dwyer, aged 12 years, residing at No. 413 Gaskill street, fell down stairs and dislocated his shoulder.

Hannah Sick, aged 15 years, residing at Union and Comptroller streets, fell from the flat while hanging out clothes, and injured her skull severely.

Joseph Martin, aged 9 years, residing at No. 111 Hazel street, fell from a ladder and cut his head severely. The above were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.—William Roach, residing at No. 767 South Seventh street, was shot in the forehead last evening in front of his residence, while attempting to protect an elderly woman from ill-treatment by a number of young men. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, where the ball was extracted. The perpetrator of the act made his escape.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES, 6 27 | SUN SETS, 5 33 | HIGH WATER, 12 44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN D. TAYLOR.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers, to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed off Bombay Hook, one light barque and one brig bound up; off Reedy Island, steamtug America, with ship Othello, hence for Savannah, going down.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilden, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Maggie, Putnam, from Boston, in ballast to L Westergaard & Co.
Schr Gold Hunter, Price, 9 days from St. John, NB, with lumber to Warren & Gregg. Was aground on Brandywine Shoals on Wednesday night, and lost overboard part of deck load of laths.
Schr Mechanic, Messick, from Drawbridge, Del. with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 7 days from Portland, with mdse to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 7 days from Pantego, NC. with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, 6 days from Bangor, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr J V Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr W H Travers, Todd, from Norfolk, with lumber, to Collins & Co.
Schr Surprise, Beers, from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, from Boston, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Widows' Sons, Smith, 5 days from Nanticoke River, Del. with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, from New York, in ballast to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J L Tracy, Rawlings, from Boston, in ballast to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Isaac Baker, Pervere, from Boston, in ballast to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr S L Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, in ballast to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A H Miller, Miller, from Boston, in ballast to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr E G Irwin, Atkins, from Boston.
Schr T Sinnicksen, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr D S Siner, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Boston.
Schr M E Smith, Smith, from Portland.
Schr J W Hall, Powell, from Boston.

CLEARED.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Schr D S Siner, Huntley, Salem, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, do
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, New London, do
Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, Boston, do
Schr S L Russell, Smith, Gloucester, do
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Salem, do
Schr H W Benedict, Case, Plymouth, do
Schr M E Smith, Smith, Boston, captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Columbia, (NG.), Foss, hence for Bremen, was passed 5th inst. lat 47, long 51 26.
Ship W. H. Bigelow, Parker, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult. for Philadelphia.
Ship Mary Warren, Lowe, off Liverpool 28th ult. from Manila.
Ship Albert, Erickson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool, 29th ult.
Ship Susan Hinks, Phinney, from Akyab for Falmouth, was spoken 24th June, lat 6 min. N. long 93½ E.
Ship Swallow, McLaughlin, from New York 24th May, at San Francisco, 10th inst.
Ship Brewster, Collins, from Cardiff 8th July for Yokohama, was spoken in lat 11 15 N. long 24 10 W—no date.
Ship Rival, Doane, from Calcutta, Sand Heads May 28th, at New York 10th inst.
Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, 127 days from San Francisco, with grain, flour, &c. at N. York 10th inst.
Ship Grace Darling, Smith, sailed from Baker's Island 17th July for Cork.
Ship Sciota, Reagan at Baker's Island, 15th Aug. for Cork in one week.
Ship David G. Fleming, Partlow, from Liverpool, at Aden, 8th ult.
Steamer San Francisco, Deaken, 13 days from Vera Cruz, via Sisal and Havana, with 18 passengers, at New York 11th inst.
Steamer Tybee, Caulkins, from New York for Galveston, was spoken 6th inst. 15 miles E N E. of Sombrero.
Steamer Hibernia, (Br) Munroe, from New York for Glasgow, was passed 7th inst. lat 43 35, long 57 56.
Steamer United States, Norton, from New Orleans 3d, at New York, 10th inst.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence at N York 10th inst.
Steamer Wilmington, Cole, cleared at New York 10th inst. for Galveston.
Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, cleared at New York 10th inst. for New Orleans.
Steamer Mercedita, Starkey, cleared at New York, 10th inst. for Fernandina.
Steamer City of New York, Tibbetts, at Halifax, 10th inst. from New York, and sailed for Liverpool.
Steamer City of London, (Br.), Brooks, from Liverpool Sept. 30, and Queenstown Oct 1, at New York 11th inst.
Steamer Atalanta, (Br). Dixon, from London Sept 30, via Havre 24th, with 459 passengers, at New York, 11th inst.
Steamer Guiding Star, Howes, 8 days from Aspinwall, with 500 passengers, at New York, 11th inst. Oct 7, lat 20 30, long 74 10, passed steamer Rising Star, for Aspinwall; 8th, lat 28 45, long 74 18, passed steamer Santiago de Cuba, for do.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, from Guantenamo, at Baltimore 10th inst.
Barque Tatay, Lewis, from Buenos Ayres, at Boston, 10th inst.
Barque Hunter, Lee, in Hampton Roads, from Swan Island, has been ordered to and sailed for Philadelphia.
Barque St Dunstan, Marley, from Yokohama via St. Helena Aug 21, with teas, at New York, 10th inst.
Barque Lyden Sagen, (Norw) Bing, from Rio Janeiro 12th Aug, at New York 10th inst. with coffee.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, from Matanzas for New York, was spoken 8th inst, lat 37, long 70 30.
Barque E Shultz, Russell, cleared at Aspinwall 2d inst, for Pensacola.
Barque Hyack McKay, sailed from Satilla, Ga, 3d inst, for Montevideo.
Barque Europe, Tucker, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst, lat 40 40, long 70.
Barque Volunteer, Blake, hence at Gibraltar 22d ult, waiting orders.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

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Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

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CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:—

100 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine wide ruled.
150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.
75 reams Fancy Note Paper.
50 reams Foolscap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams Legal Cap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams Journal Paper, white heavy, extra superfine, 14x17 inches, ruled to pattern.
200 reams soft Manilla Paper.
1000 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream.
800 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
200 reams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per ream.
400 packages Blotting Paper, 12 sheets to a package.
50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3¼ inches.
80,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¾x3¼ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8¾x3¾ inches.
30,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8⅞x3⅞ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9¼x4½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10⅞x4½ inches.
35,000 fancy Note Envelopes.
1½ gross Congress Tie Envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7¼x3¼ inches.
20,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 8⅝x3¾ inches.
1,500,000 buff Envelopes, not adhesive, 6¼x3½ inches.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 404.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 303.
25 gross Perry's small 3-pointed Pens.
50 gross Mark Levy's Commercial Pens.
2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
8 dozen Gold Pens, various kinds.
1 gross 4-inch flat Inkstands.
1 gross Inkstands, assorted styles.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, half pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, quarts.
3 dozen Carmine Ink.
2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, quarts.
2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, pints.
6 dozen Jet Black Ink, quarts, pints, and ½ pints.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 3.
10 gross Penholders, various kinds.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, short, propelling.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, long, propelling.
3 dozen Rubber Propelling Pencils, gold mounted.
15 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2, hexagon and round.
10 dozen American Lead Pencil Company's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
10 dozen Diaries for 1869.
6 dozen Autograph Books.
25 dozen best White Mucilage, flat, 8-ounce bottles.
1 dozen fine Portfolios.
12 dozen Lawyer's Taste, silk.
20 dozen Paper Folders.
100 spools Pink Tape.
20 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities, Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Crook's, and best American manufacture.
12 dozen Scissors, 3½ to 6 inch.
6 dozen Sponge Cups.
8 dozen Paper Weights.
6 dozen Ready Reference Files.
12 dozen Erasing Knives.
18 dozen Portemonnaies, various kinds.
10 dozen Rulers.
30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol Board, in boxes.
75 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
20 pounds Artist's Gum.
1000 skins Parchment, 16x22 inches.
3000 pounds Thick, Soft, and Hard Twine.
18 dozen Memorandum, Manuscript, and other Blank Books.
6 dozen Pen Racks.

The adhesive envelopes must be extra well gummed, with pure white gum, or they will not be received; and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in. All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes containing not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes to contain not over 500 each, and to be strongly made.

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to the sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $1000 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1868.

Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
9 22 tu4t Clerk of the House of Representatives.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS---SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.

STORE SHADES made, and lettered tuths

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins at quarter to 8.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, HOUSES PACKED, HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THE GREAT LOTTA'S SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY and till further notice,
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Little Nell, }
The Marchioness, } ....LOTTA
FRIDAY next, LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, LOTTA MATINEE, at 2.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 13,
SIX NIGHTS OF FUN,
Second night of the celebrated eccentric Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
whose engagement is unavoidably limited to
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
in his original representation of the character of
"SAM,"
in T. B. De Walden's celebrated Comedy of that name.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WM. E. SINN & CO., Lessees and Managers.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
THIS THEATRE WILL REOPEN
MONDAY, October 19,
with the world-renowned
HANLON BROTHERS,
GRAND TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION
ENGAGED FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
For full particulars see
FRIDAY'S PAPERS. 10 13 3t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
The owners of the building having refused an extension of lease, the season will close on Saturday, Oct. 17. JOE EMMETT IN NEW ACTS.
The Cyneopolis or Imagination, The Haunted Wigmaker, Italian Airs, Judicial Curiosities, Brown's Horse, Dutch Song and Dance. FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. 10 12 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts.$5.
Package of four Tickets...........$1.
Single Admission...........50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 10 1

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY.

TRADE MARK

DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE
ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of
9 15 tuthslm No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA
COCOANUT COMPANY,
TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE.

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS
PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS CAKES, ETC. ETC. 9 15 tuthslm

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

HAVE YOU VOTED?

If not, and the clock has not struck six before you read this paragraph, hasten to the polls and do your full duty as an American citizen. Every Republican voter who goes to the polls to-day contributes one vote to counteract the ballots of Mr. Sharswood's tipstave citizens. Every Republican voter who remains at home contributes half a vote towards the election of Fox and the whole train of Blair revolutionists in our State and city. Therefore, if you have not yet done your duty, and it is not too late, delay no longer.

The Baltimore Outrage.

If any patriotic citizen of Philadelphia has hesitated up to to-day as to how he ought to vote, the infamous attack upon the Republican passengers on the train between Washington and Philadelphia, in Baltimore, last evening, by the friends of Seymour and Blair, ought to decide him not only that the honor and welfare of the country, but that the personal safety of himself and all who are dear to him, depends upon a decisive victory for the Republican party to-day at the polls.

After the train left Washington last evening a vote was taken for the Presidency among the male passengers, the design of which appears from after occurrences to have been for the purpose of "spotting" the Republicans. While the cars were being drawn through the city of Baltimore an attack was made upon them by a crowd of ruffians: passengers were threatened with instant death if they declared themselves for Grant and Colfax, and some were compelled to deny their political principles at the point of the pistol. Others were beaten over the head with blackjacks, or dragged through the windows of the cars to be pummelled by the crowd. While all this was transpiring the police of Baltimore stood by, either in sympathy with the whole affair or afraid to interfere for the protection of the passengers. The Rebels of Baltimore have shown what their intentions are; and if such outrages as this can be committed with impunity at the present time, when the contest now being waged between the friends of good government and parties is undecided, what are we to expect if the Rebels are again placed in positions of power? These Baltimore ruffians have done a good work for the Republican party, and this last outrage of the Rebel Democracy should awaken a stern determination in the mind of every law-abiding citizen to throw every minor consideration to the winds and to put down this spirit of lawlessness once and for ever. Such an outrage as this, coming as it did on the eve of an election in Pennsylvania, ought to convince every doubting voter that there are no real grounds for hesitation as to what course he should pursue, and that only by the election of the Republican candidates by a convincing majority can any assurance be obtained that law and order will not be overthrown and superseded by anarchy and ruffianism. We call upon those of our citizens who have not yet voted to delay no longer about fulfilling this important duty, and let the rebuke to the Baltimore Rebels be emphatic and unmistakable on the part of Philadelphia to-day.

Let us show these scoundrels that we are neither to be beguiled nor intimidated, and that the victory for the Republican party to-day will be but the prelude to a greater triumph in November. Citizens of Philadelphia, you cannot mistake your duty; and every vote cast for the Democratic candidates is an endorsement of the infamous affair in Baltimore last evening.

Lyle.

Sheriff Lyle's audacity received a well-deserved rebuke from the full bench of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon. Judge Peirce stated that "the Court is unanimous upon the broad question as to the authority of the Mayor, and that his authority cannot be interfered with." Judge Ludlow, whose dignified and impartial course upon the bench presents such a striking contrast to the record made by Mr. Sharswood in another court, was emphatic in his endorsement of the views of the three Republican judges, declaring that if the instructions given by Lyle to his deputies "are intended to mean"—as they certainly *were* intended to mean—"that officers will be arrested by deputies, when engaged in the arrest of those disturbing the public peace, he agreed that such an arrest would be *a monstrous act.*" He was clearly of the opinion that Lyle's pretentious claim of the right to the exclusive guardianship of the public peace at and around the polls was totally unwarranted by law.

Judge Allison, promptly recognizing the possible result of Lyle's daring attempt to place the city under the control of a Democratic mob, has also written a letter to Mayor McMichael, in which he declares his readiness to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lyle and his deputy ruffians, on proper complaint, if any attempt should be made to-day to exercise the paramount or exclusive authority claimed in Lyle's incendiary proclamation.

The necessity for the prompt and decisive action taken by the Court yesterday was exhibited at a very early hour this morning in the Sixteenth ward. One of Lyle's deputies, in the attempt to enforce his theory of the rights and duties of citizenship upon a voter who chanced to disagree with him, fired his pistol at his antagonist, and inflicted a mortal wound upon an innocent spectator. This villainous proceeding will doubtless be repudiated by Lyle and his admirers; but the repudiation will come too late. The murder is already consummated, and nothing now remains but to mete out to the culprit a punishment swift, sure, and exemplary.

The United States and Spain.

The intelligence of the complete, decisive, and bloodless success of the Spanish rebellion has been received with marked satisfaction by the friends of liberty and progress everywhere, but more particularly in the United States. American citizens will not be displeased that their Government has been the first to recognize the new order of things in a country that has been so long oppressed by a despotism of the most offensive and contemptible character; and the congratulations addressed by Minister Hale to the Duke de la Torre will be considered as something more than diplomatic formalities, and as expressing the sincere and honest sentiments of the country which he represents. When the revolution appeared to be a thing accomplished, Mr. Hale telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and an immediate reply was sent directing him to recognize the new Government at Madrid. In compliance with these instructions, he had an interview with Duke de la Torre, and congratulated the Provisional Junta and the people of Spain, in the name of the people of the United States, on the success so marked in a revolution of so grand proportions.

All good men will hope that a new era of peace, prosperity, and happiness has begun for the people of the Spanish peninsula, and their only fear is that in the exultation over their new-found liberty they may rush into excesses which will give their old foes, bigotry and tyranny, a fresh hold upon them, and make their last state worse than their first. So far affairs appear to have been managed prudently and well, and if the same spirit of moderation and wisdom prevails in the establishment of a permanent government, our hopes rather than our fears may be realized, and the peaceful consummation of the Spanish revolution will awaken a spirit of liberty in Europe which will lead to results the final proportions of which can only be dimly imagined at the present time.

The Ballot in England.

With the extension of the suffrage under the Reform bill passed at the last session of Parliament, and the participation of a new class of voters in the elections, comes up the question of the ballot in England as one that cannot be merely discussed and set aside as heretofore. The Tories object to it as opposed to British precedents, and as an Americanism that it would be fatal to time-honored British institutions to follow; and at no time has the dread of American influence been so great among the conservatives as it is at present. The main arguments used against secret voting are that, in the United States, the ballot does not protect the voter from intimidation, and that it offers facilities for fraud. It is also claimed that the representative has a right to know who his constituents are if he is to be held responsible for his voice and vote in Parliament on measures of vital importance. The sophistry of this last objection is so apparent that no argument is necessary to controvert it. That such a reform as the substitution of the ballot for the present English system of open voting should be consummated without serious opposition is scarcely to be expected, even if there was no good cause for the men who now hold the power in their hands to object to it. After the first burst of dismay and indignation at the passage of the Reform bill, the aristocracy began to congratulate themselves that under the existing arrangement their old influence was not altogether lost; and that, as every voter could be spotted at the polls, and be made to pay the penalty for his indiscretion in using his right of suffrage contrary to the wishes of his masters, they would not yet be subjected to the rule of the *canaille*. The Liberals, too, saw plainly enough that the extension of the suffrage was but a half-way measure, unless the ballot is also placed in the hands of the voters; and the efforts of the reformers will now be directed to the accomplishment of this result. No system of government that can be devised by human ingenuity will be perfect in all its details; and the practical operation of the best political machinery will be open to objections in spite of all that wisdom, foresight, and experience can do to bring it as near the ideal standard of excellence as possible. But such Republics as that of Plato are out of the sphere of practical statesmen, who have to deal with the hard facts of this work-a-day world; and the end to be accomplished by all schemes of statecraft is the greatest good for the greatest number, and the attainment of the best results that the means at hand will admit of. That the ballot does not effectually protect all voters from intimidation, every one who is at all familiar with the workings of our elections knows well enough; but it is a protection which no other system that has ever been devised will give, and in no other way can a full, free, and perfect expression of public opinion be had. In England the large landowners have hitherto considered themselves as entitled to the votes of their tenants by a sort of divine right; and since the passage of the last Reform bill many of them have asserted in the most open and shameless manner their intention to control their tenantry in their own interests, giving them the option between a notice to quit and a vote according to dictation. Earl Russell, not long since, addressed a letter to the agent for one of his estates, expressing a wish that his tenants should be permitted to vote according as their consciences dictated; and that this action should be praised by the Liberal journals as something worthy of marked commendation shows how widespread the evil is. More recently still, Lord Amberley, the son of Lord Russell, has written a letter to one of the papers, in which he states that, from the conduct of landlords to their tenants; he is convinced that the ballot is indispensably necessary in order to secure freedom of elections in Great Britain. The ruling classes cling to the last remnant of their power the more tenaciously as they feel it slipping away from them forever, and the next great measure of reform will probably be contested more bitterly than any that have preceded it. The old cry against Americanizing British institutions, however, is fast losing the force it once had; and the conviction is gaining ground that the time is at hand when the last remnants of feudalism must be abolished, and that the ballot as well as other innovations on hereditary wrong are necessary for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the nation. To the accomplishment of this result it now behooves the Liberals to give all their energies, as their opponents will leave no stone unturned to prevent further progress in the way of reform.

The National Finances.

The Democratic party are making desperate efforts to win votes by misrepresentations of the national finances and false statements in regard to public expenditures. The blunders of Delmar having been fully exposed, Robert J. Walker has come to the rescue, and he basis an elaborate harangue against the financial policy of the Republican party on an assumption which every person familiar with public events knows to be false, viz., that the extraordinary expenses of the war ceased with the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston. Every soldier and every intelligent citizen comprehends that shortly after this period immense sums were required to pay off the veterans of the war, and to adjust outstanding bills for warlike material. The incompetency of Democratic writers on national finances to discuss such subjects fairly is only equalled by the incompetency of modern Democratic statesmen to manage successfully great financial affairs. Buchanan's Democratic Secretary of the Treasury brought the credit of the nation to so low an ebb before the war, when the debt was less than one hundred millions of dollars, that the Government sought in vain for loans at 12 per cent. interest. The Democratic Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury, acting in strict accordance with Democratic principles, managed to destroy Southern credit and currency long before the Union armies gained their final victory. If the nation had listened to the croakings of the Northern Democracy, it would have long since lost all faith in the financial future. They predicted at the outset that the expenses of the war would prove ruinous, that sufficient taxes could not be levied to pay the interest of the debt, and that the principal would be repudiated. To vindicate their reputation as prophets they are supporting, as a party measure, the Pendleton greenback platform as an initial step to a still more flagrant attack upon the national credit, and their vituperative denunciations of bondholders are intended to prepare public sentiment for a crowning act of injustice. When Congress levied high taxes these wiseacres set up a concerted howl that the nation would be ruined by the oppression of its industrial interests. Now, since the tax on manufactures has been greatly reduced, they are endeavoring to create false fears that the revenues will be insufficient to defray expenditures. Always prophets of evil and agents of evil, they complain of every wise measure adopted, and offer no policy of their own, save that which leads to manifest perdition. The nation has great capacities of endurance, but if anything could fatally undermine its prosperity, it would be Democratic free trade, Democratic repudiation, and the management of the Treasury by the Democratic financiers who, after crippling the credit of the national Government, utterly destroyed the credit of the Confederacy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Chanfrau as "Sam."

Why Mr. DeJWalden, when concocting a drama for the purpose of fitting Mr. Chanfrau with a character suited to his particular abilities, should have thought it necessary to introduce so much deep villany into his plot it is not easy to conceive. All that is essential in the piece is extravagant and out of the line of regular comedy, and the introduction of melo-dramatic scenes and characters is inharmonious with the general design. The audience, however, allow their equanimity to be disturbed but little by the dark designs of the villains, and as the comedy—for so we must call it for want of a better name—is made the vehicle for some very good fun, we can afford to let it pass without questioning too closely about its weak points.

"Sam" is enough like "Lord Dundreary" to be his brother, but enough unlike him to be a very different sort of a fellow, with only a strong outward family resemblance. Mr. Chanfrau has represented "Sam" so often that we suppose he is scarcely capable of improving it, and indeed any improvement is scarcely to be wished for. "Sam" is something a little above and beyond the ordinary specimen of the male biped of the *genus homo*, and he hardly comes within the range of the ordinary rules of criticism. When we say that the personation is as mirth-provoking as could be desired, we have sufficiently characterized it. Mr. Chanfrau does not let us see him too often, or we might be inclined to suggest that his talents ought to be permitted to exercise themselves in other *roles*, but the vagaries of "Sam" are such good entertainment, and the actor is so sure of hitting the fancy of his audiences, that we do not wonder much at his sticking to a part in which he feels confident of success. Mr. Chanfrau was welcomed by a full house last evening, and the performance was heartily enjoyed.

The City Amusements.

At the Walnut Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will appear this evening as "Sam."

At the Arch Lotta will personate "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" this evening.

At the Chesnut the Hanlon troupe will commence an engagement on next Monday evening. During the present week the theatre will be closed.

At the American an entertaining variety performance will be given this evening.

At Hooley's Opera House a fine programme will be presented this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN SYBARIS, THE DAINTY YOUNG Italians fancied that, in sleeping on rose-leaves, they capped the climax of luxurious enjoyment. Pshaw! could they once have smelled the enchanting aroma of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, they would have thrown their rose-leaves out of the window, and thenceforward perfumed their couches with that entrancing extract. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCOANATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject—"DANIEL IN BABYLON,"

AND ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19, Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1'50 each.
Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets.....$1 00
Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 13 6t

GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia that a corps of respectable men, educated thoroughly in the art of directory canvassing, are now taking the names for the new Directory for 1869. Complaint having been made in regard to the bulk of the book for 1868, the undersigned has determined to issue the one for 1869 in two volumes, viz: a general Directory of Names and Business Directory. The price of the former will be four dollars, and the latter one dollar.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of merchants generally to the fact that there are a number of swindlers about the city purporting to be agents of GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY, and others for bogus works. Each agent acting for Gopsill's Directory is provided with a printed authority, signed by the compiler. All others are swindlers, and should be treated as such.

ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.
10 12 3t

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. THOMAS J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Dr. J. E. ROBERTS and others. Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of Messrs. CONLY. Recitations by Professor RUFUS ADAMS.

All are cordially invited. 10 12 2t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

1c 6 tuths13o E. W. CLARK, President.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the Session of 1868-69 will be delivered by Professor RACHEL L. BODLEY, at the College Building, N. COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY next, October 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited 10 10 8 tu thst

BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—J. G. MITCHELL has resigned the office of Treasurer of this Company, and has been elected Vice-President.

SAMUEL G. SHOUSE has been elected Treasurer, and OMAR J. KINSLEY, Secretary
10 13 3t BARTON H. JENKS, President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

10 13 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 S. EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

FELLOW-CITIZENS! TO THE POLLS!

Hurrah! Hurrah! for election day!
Get ready to vote, good neighbor, pray!
Come on! Come on! Work to be done!
Plenty of labor; plenty of fun;
Torches to carry; much parade;
Stand in your place, sir! Don't be afraid!
Fling out your banners! Bring on your friends!
Tell each man of them how much depends
On his having a good substantial coat,
And going early to cast his vote.
Better than all hard-fisted knocks,
Is the quiet work of the ballot-box.

Neighbors! Before you cast your votes,
Drop in and look at our elegant coats;
See how cheap we can sell you a vest,
In shape and in quality truly the best;
Look at the whole of the stock! and now, sirs,
Notice the style of the splendid trowsers!

Ready! Good citizens! Stand in a line!
Show off your clothing, rich and fine!
Don't scratch your tickets! Swallow them all!
Hurrah for your clothes from our GREAT BROWN HALL!

When you go to vote see that your coat is strong and thick, or else you'll get sick with the *rheumatiz*; for the trouble is that it's really a sin to dress too thin; it makes you cold, and you get to be prematurely old. And every voter who stands in the line, must have a new coat or he won't feel fine; for his knees will shake with autumn chill, and the cold will make him feel weak and ill.

A good suit of clothes for every voter.
A good suit of clothes for every young man under 21
A good suit of clothes for every little chap who wishes he was big enough to vote.

Styles all the go!!! Prices horribly low!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
8 20 3m4p

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

A Grand Exhibition or Fair Day,
For the Benefit of the
Improvement Fund of the Association,
Will take place on

MONDAY NEXT, 19th inst.,
Commencing in the morning.

It will consist of a series of exhibitions on the mile drive, besides including other at racitve entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. Ample and comfo table accommodation will be provided for all, and in addition, the new audience stand, capable of seating 1500 persons, will be thrown open for the occasion. Upwards of forty horses will contest in trials of speed. Omnibuses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets every few minutes for the Park, commencing to start at 11 A. M.

Mr. Froskauer, the popular caterer, will provide and have charge of the Restaurant.

Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.

Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.

Single admission tickets, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2. 10 12 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Grand EXHIBITION or FAIR DAY will take place on MONDAY Next. See Programme Books. 10 13 2t

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN.
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS.
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS G. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

Whereas, It is believed that certain persons in Philadelphia and elsewhere have conspired to induce lawless men from other States to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of voting at the General Election to be held on the 13th inst.;

And whereas, It has been judicially ascertained that large numbers of NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES are in circulation, purporting to have been issued under the seal of the SUPREME COURT, and the signature of J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary, which are fraudulent and spurious, and that numerous persons holding such certificates have been fraudulently assessed for the purpose of voting at the said election; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the League be and he is hereby authorized to offer the following Rewards, to wit:—

A Reward of Two Thousand Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of the conspirators concerned in the importation of persons from other States, either for the purpose of voting at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on the 13th of October, 1868, or for the purpose of intimidating the voters of Philadelphia at the said election. A further

Reward of One Thousand Dollars,

For the arrest and conviction of the principal persons concerned in the issuing of false and fraudulent naturalization papers under the SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania. Also, a

Reward of Twenty-five Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY person who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE upon any FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPER at the said General Election. Also, a further

Reward of Fifty Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY PERSON, not a citizen of Philadelphia, who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE at the said General Election.

THE FOREGOING REWARDS WILL BE PAID BY THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
10 10 3t SECRETARY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

BANK REPORTS.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,175,914'93	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121'10	$1'949,108 03
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates	297,634'00	
National Bank Notes	11,417'00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	16,046'50	
Premiums	9,925'00	
Due from other Banks	286,941'56	723,944'06
Expenses and Taxes		23,448'33
Total		$2,696,498 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000'00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,203,443'96
Profit and Loss	75,554'46
Total	$2,696,498 42

10 6 tuths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TABLE WINES.

Another invoice of our well-known

TABLE SHERRY,

At $2'75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 by the demijohn. Also, very choice Amontillado and High Grade SHERRY, in small cask, demijohn dozen, or bottle. Also, our

VERY OLD PORT,

38 and 21 years old, for extra use, or for invalids.

The Wines are all our own direct importations, and are pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

WALKING SUITS, CLOAKS, ET

CLOAK OPENING

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET

WILL BE PREPARED

On Thursday, the 15th Inst

To Exhibit their New Styles of

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS

NEW STYLES OF

WALKING SUITS FOR LADIES.

N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. 10 13 3t

DEPARTMENTS IN SECOND STORY

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET,

Exhibit in their commodious, retired, well-lighted and easily accessible rooms in second story, a most attractive display of BOYS' CLOTHING and LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. It will be observed:

They buy by the package of first hands;
That they buy mainly for Cash;
That they buy only reliable fabrics;
That they employ best talent in manufacturing;
That they keep a large, select stock;
That they sell for small profits.

Boys' Fine Clothing,
Jackets and Pants,
Garibaldis, Bismarks,
Ladies' Fine Cloaks,
Ladies' Medium Cloaks,
1000 Ladies' Shawls,
ETC. ETC.
9 26 fmtuthsmrp

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
10 13 tuths1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Roxborough, within walking distance of two stations on the Norristown Railroad, and about six miles from the city. Lot, 70 feet front. House about 38 feet square, with a back building. Well built and furnished throughout. Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor and piazza 10 feet wide on two sides. Five (5) good sleeping-rooms on second floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. This Residence is in a very healthy country, and commanding a fine view over the valley of the Wissahickon. Price, $8000.

Immediate possession. Additional ground adjoining can be purchased, if desired.

S. WAGNER, JR.,
10 6 tuth3t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

GERMANTOWN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome new dressed Stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water, and other improvements. Well situated, and near a station. Apply to or address

SAMUEL M. FOX,
10 9 6t* No. 122 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lots. Cost $1500. For sale, within ten days, at $950 cash. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE BREWER, MARKET Street, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 10 6t

TO RENT.

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING
FOR RENT,
ENTIRE OR IN PART.

First Floor suitable for Offices or Stores; Upper Stories for Offices and Manufacturing Purposes; Basement for Restaurant.

Can be had for Fourteen Months Only.

APPLY TO
D. H. BATES,
Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company,
S. E. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
10 12 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 5 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 25p

FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF
FLOUR.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
10 10 12t4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1868.

An unfortunate gentleman, who has been so assiduously employed in teaching the young idea how to shoot that he seems to have had very few shafts of intelligence left in his own quiver, has just been swindled by that old, old operation known as the confidence game. The unfortunate gentleman is a Michigan schoolmaster, and though there is no objection to the schoolmaster being abroad (is that not supposed to be his social condition at present?), yet it would be convenient if he were always to carry his wits abroad with him. The prairie pedagogue in question, finding his health gone, was *en route* for California in quest of it. On his way he stopped in this city, and while securing passage in the Ocean Queen, at the foot of Canal street, accepted acquaintanceship with a confidence man, whose mug is well known to students of the Rogues' gallery at the Central Station. The school teacher has in his possession several hundreds of dollars, nearly $300 of which he was persuaded to lend to the confidence operator and friend, until they found time to repair to a bank and get cashed a $1000 Government bond they held! That even a Western schoolmaster could be found so credulous seems an anomaly. One of the swindlers has since been caught, and entombed in that Egyptian-like edifice presided over by Justice Dowling, and such friends as the moneyless Mentor has here are getting up a subscription to prevent his falling into the hands of the Ishmaelites, and to further him on his voyage to California.

Sunday afternoons along Fifth avenue are like Arch and Pine and Walnut streets, in Philadelphia, emptied into one, and full of church-goers. At sight of the innumerable toilets and equipages, the first question one would ask might be, Is Religion the fashion, or is Fashion the religion? Yes, these church-going dresses are as costly and magnificent in their way as those of the ball-room and the opera, and as much *finesse* is shown in the toilet of the pew as in that of the party. If the Virgin Mary were a sort of apotheosized Eugenie, she could not snuff up a more bewildering incense of fashion than that offered to her in many a Catholic and Episcopal church here. I love the sight of these exquisitely dressed *devotees*. They are constant to one thing, and that is the religion of dress. On the single commandment of "Dress as well as thy neighbor and as much better as thou canst," hang all the law and the prophets. They have nothing to be forgiven, because, in the whole course of their lives, it has not happened that they were ill-dressed. The hands were perfectly gloved wherewith they raised the cup of communion to their lips, and at the hour of confirmation their hair elaborately enough dressed to feel the consecrating touch of any bishop in the world. Taking them altogether, then, I like the aspect of these elegantly-dressed sinners, particularly since the Grecian Bend is the mode in which the "Miss Hardcastles" of the present day stoop to conquer.

Apropos of church going, there is no truth in the rumor that Grace Church, whose spire is visible from the southern extremity of Broadway, is to be sold for $600,000. It is not to be sold at all, though if it were the lots on which it stands would easily bring that price. Though rather too low down to fully maintain its past prestige of being *the* fashionable church of the city, its location is not dissatisfactory to its present congregation. Some of the best singing in New York is to be heard and some of the most sumptuous toilettes are to be seen within its walls, and many a time and oft is the immortal Brown—who has become historical as a sexton—to seen be sunning himself on the front stoop. When Brown dies, I hope he will be buried in one of the new resurrection coffins, for I want him to have every possible chance of coming back, and continuing to install princes and *parvenus* in one another's good graces.

An indignation meeting has been held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, expressive of the dissatisfaction of the citizens with the behavior of the supervisors of Kings county, in the unfair appointment of inspectors and canvassers of registry and election. It seems that in a few wards the Board had made fair appointments, but that in the vast majority, especially in those in which the most anxious scrutiny was necessary, it had made the appointments all one way.

Wood's Theatre has set the example of reform in regard to the ticket nuisance. There, at least, entrance to the lobbies is not rendered hazardous by speculators who thrust their tickets in your face. All the theatres along Broadway are subject to this nuisance. Wood's Theatre has likewise abolished the system of return-checks, so that theatre-goers who at the close of each act think it is a long while between drinks, have nothing to do but endure their perception of that truth.

Mr. Forrest was received last night by an audience of respectable size and enthusiasm. He enacted "King Lear." Being a sexagenarian himself, and by no means so young as he used to be, it is quite unnecessary for him to take such elaborate pains in an aged make-up. In the little I saw of the performance I could detect no decline of genius. But since "Lear" is not precisely a youthful character, physical strength and energy had no need to be simulated. Messrs. George H. Clarke and F. Mordaunt, of Chesnut Street Theatre memory, were respectively the "Edgar" and "Edmond" of the occasion.

Madame (or Madamoiselle) Desclauzas is evidently getting nervous at being withheld from public gaze, and Mr. Grau has therefore published a remarkable statement, the gist of which is, that the *Grande Duchesse* of Rose Bell is to be withdrawn in the height of its success, in order to please Madame Desclauzas, whose contract stipulates that she is to appear therein. Her *debut* takes place to-morrow night.

The late Fitz-Greene Halleck's library was sold last night by auction in Clinton Hall. Among them were a few specimens of the curious and unique, such as "A History of the Vigilance Committee of Attakapas," in French and English, published in Louisiana in 1861, and the only copy in existence, the rest having been destroyed in the early days of the Rebellion. The most interesting book of the collection was a scrap-book, containing hundreds of autograph letters, engravings, Rebel newspapers, and some unpublished poems by Halleck and his *confreres*. Other books contained autographs of most distinguished English and American authors now living, and these were indeed the books of chief interest. ALI BABA.

—A Schenectady merchant smashed a two hundred dollar mirror in trying—hic—to hit that man in his room.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's—choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our Garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

OUR CHILDREN at this season of the year are often troubled with Worms, the result of eating unripe fruit and a weak digestion, which seriously affect their health. Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, an agreeable remedy, will expel the worms and restore the digestive functions to perfect health. Sold at 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25·00 AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

TWO STATEMENTS,

READ

THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not: it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BEAMER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, CATHERINE BEAMER, relict of the late George F. Beamer, M. D.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DE PUI.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., October 10, Rev. JAMES DE PUI.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth street, Chester, on Thursday, October 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Paul's E. Church, Chester, at 2½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

FUGUET.—On the morning of October 13, 1868, STEPHEN DALLETT, son of William H. and Emily Fuguet, aged 2½ months.

JARDEN.—Suddenly, in New York, on the 10th instant, HARRISON JARDEN, in the 57th year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

KIDD.—On the 10th instant, JOHN S. KIDD, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his aunt, No. 263 S. Eleventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LYON.—On the 11th instant, MARY G., daughter of Walter T. and Sarah J. Lyon.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1313 Girard avenue, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PASSMORE.—On the 10th instant, EVERATT G. PASSMORE, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Moorestown, N. J., on Fourth-day, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

STOCKTON.—Peacefully, on the 9th instant, Rev. THOMAS HEWLINGS STOCKTON aged 60 years.
Funeral services at the Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood streets, on Wednesday, the 14th instant commencing at 12 o'clock M. Friends and clergy generally invited to attend. The relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 1434 Poplar street, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to the Church. Burial at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY evening, October 12, in going from Ashland House, Arch street, through Eighth to corner of Spring Garden and Ninth streets, a Lady's Handkerchief, with gold clasp, chain, and ring. The finder will please return the same to Ashland House and receive reward, 10*

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.
DIAMONDS.
CHESNUT STREET,
819.
tuthsj

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS 26 tuthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CURTAINS.
CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thtu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.
RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
6 23 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CENTURY PLANT,
MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7·50.
Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2§ No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
We call especial attention to our line of these GOODS, being the
Most Complete Assortment Ever Offered in Philadelphia,
And Comprising Every Style and Make.
LYONS VELVETS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
BROWN VELVET CLOTH,
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTH,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
WHITE ASTRACHANS,
BROWN ASTRACHANS,
STEEL GREY ASTRACHANS,
PURPLE ASTRACHANS,
BLACK MOSCOW BEAVERS,
COLORED MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
COLORED CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK CHINCHILLAS,
BROWN CHINCHILLAS,
BISMARK CHINCHILLAS,
PEARL CHINCHILLAS,
STEEL GREY CHINCHILLAS,
PURPLE CHINCHILLAS,
LIGHT BLUE CHINCHILLAS,
WHITE CLOAKINGS,
SCARLET CLOAKINGS,
DIAMOND CLOAKINGS,
SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS,
OPERA CLOTHS.
CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS.
BLACK, PURPLE,
WHITE, SCARLET,
DAHLIA, BROWN,
BISMARK.
VELVETEENS.
BLACK,
BLUE,
PURPLE,
BROWN,
SCARLET.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS IN THE VARIOUS GRADES.
Also, just received, a large lot of
Ladies' and Children's Cloakings,
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRESENT FROM $2·50 TO $4 PER YARD.
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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Senator Morton and the Greenback Theory.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been making a speech at Indianapolis in which he denounced the proposition to pay the United States bonds in greenbacks as utterly dishonest and disgraceful. Nothing could afford better illustration than this fact of the utter discredit into which that once formidable doctrine has fallen. Though a man of very great ability, Senator Morton has always shown a morbid eagerness to keep on thoroughly good terms with the public sentiment of his own State and section, even at the sacrifice of his own personal convictions. In 1865, after the close of the war, he approved of the President's policy of restoration, and made a very elaborate and effective speech in its support. But when it was seen that this policy did not meet with the approval of the people, he made an equally able and conclusive argument against it, and has ever since been among the most earnest and eloquent of its opponents.

So, at the outset, he leaned very decidedly to the Pendletonian theory of paying a portion of the national debt in currency, and, although he has been somewhat reticent and guarded in his discussion of the subject, his speeches have more than once given very distinct intimations that he should give this doctrine his support. But now he is reported to have denounced it as a "fraud and swindle," and to have declared that, if carried into effect, it would "involve the whole country in financial ruin and overwhelm our people in disgrace." This may be cited against the Senator by his enemies as an evidence of his inconsistency, but it is none the less an evidence of his good sense.

The change that has come over the entire West in regard to this financial question is among the very remarkable incidents of the canvass, and proves conspicuously the advantages of full and free discussion. Throughout the earlier stages of the canvass the opinion seemed well-nigh universal throughout the West that the debt might and should be paid in greenbacks. It was a Western doctrine, and seemed especially adapted to the interests and sentiments of the Western people. They were supposed to hold very few of the bonds, and to be especially concerned in avoiding the payment of them or in reducing the amount necessary to redeem them. While not quite ready for open and wholesale repudiation, therefore, it was assumed that they would gladly embrace a policy which promised to get rid of forty per cent. of their sum total by paying them off in depreciated paper instead of coin. And so for a time they did. The Democrats openly and exultingly embraced the scheme. Not one of their prominent men had any doubt or hesitation about it, and very many Republicans gave it a timid and halting indorsement.

But the Republican Convention at Chicago boldly branded it as a disgraceful fraud, and from that time forward it has been subjected to a very thorough and merciless examination. Its intrinsic character, its effect upon our financial credit and upon the currency, all its relations to the public honor and the public good, have been discussed and exposed. And the result has been a complete revulsion in public feeling. Even in the Western States it is now almost universally discarded and denounced. No fear is now felt anywhere that it will strengthen the party that supports it; and those who have hitherto given it any degree of deference or support are now among the boldest and most vehement of its assailants.

Nothing can show better the advantage of the free public discussion of public questions, or better vindicate the reliability of an enlightened public judgment, than this fact.

Why Have We Not Peace?

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Immediately after the surrender of the Confederate armies there was the fairest promise of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all the issues of the war. The Southern leaders generally acknowledged that they had staked their political condition on war, and had lost, and were therefore justly subject to such terms of political settlement as the outraged Government might impose; and they were then disposed to be grateful for such terms as would leave them in possession of life and property, and under the protection of equal laws. A few of the more malignant, who had determined that they could not submit to such terms as justice demanded, and that under no conditions would they consent to live under the United States Government, resolved to emigrate, and some of them tried it, and at last came back broken in spirit. As a gauge for measuring the change that has taken place, we have the fact that one of the most recalcitrant of these was a leader in the Tammany Convention, dictated the most important and the worst declaration in the platform, and was one of the Confederate officers who made the Convention nominate Frank Blair upon his new rebellion manifesto.

But this fair promise of peace was destroyed by the unfaithfulness of the Acting President. It divided the Government while all the conditions of peace were yet to be settled, and thus disabled its political power and utterly destroyed its moral force. The Southern leaders quickly saw that Johnson, wielding the vast executive power, which had been greatly magnified by the war, was hostile to the Congress which represented the power of the people who had conquered them. They fancied that through this division they could recover political domination by becoming partisans of Johnson. At this opportunity the Rebel spirit revived. The tone of submission and of gratitude for the magnanimity of the national Government was changed to a tone of arrogance, dictation, and recrimination.

Mr. Johnson instigated this Rebel revival to the utmost by his intemperate declarations of hostility against Congress, and by arraigning the Northern people as "traitors at the other end of the line," who must now be put down in their turn. And as in the ripening of the secession conspiracy the aid and encouragement that emboldened it to strike the blow were given by the Northern Democratic leaders, so in this revival of the spirit of the lost cause the Democratic party indorsed with great alacrity Johnson's treacherous policy, and again deluded the Southern people to their ruin by the promise of a political reaction which would restore the Confederate Democracy to power, and place the Southern leaders in their former situation of dictators of the party and the Government.

This is the reason why we have not peace, and why the happy promise of domestic tranquillity was changed to fierce agitation, sectional hostility, enmity between neighbors, domestic violence, murder, massacre, and threats of a new war; and this is the reason why the issue of this election is the issue between the establishment of government or the renewal of anarchy and war. The election will give us a united Government. Thus it will strike at the root the disease which destroyed the opportunity for establishing peace. This unity of the political power of the Government will give it a moral influence that, of itself, will cause a peaceful revolution in the South, and will turn the minds of the whole people to seeking the ways of peace instead of agitating a new war.

With the political and moral power of the Government restored by the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress, and with a rational recognition of it by the Southern people, the Government will be in a position to be magnanimous. It will have no personal or sectional revenges to wreak. The great people who conquered the Rebellion were always magnanimous. The dispensation of hanging traitors, which Johnson suspiciously bellowed during all the first month after his disastrous succession to power, never had any hold on the feelings of the great body of the Northern people. They desire only such conditions of settlement as will guarantee the national peace and the security of all the Southern inhabitants in their persons and property. They desire only that which they believe will best secure the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the Southern people. The happy auguries of a Republican triumph in this election promise this peace to the country. Through no other way is there any promise of tranquillity.

Vaux's Views.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, couldn't come here on the 5th instant to address "the Democrats and conservatives," but he did the next best thing, for he wrote a letter in which he cross-examined the country in general, and "the Hon. Douglas Taylor" in particular, with the utmost force and solemnity. Each of Mr. Vaux's sentences begins after this fashion:—"I would ask the honest conservative;" "Let me ask civilian and soldier;" "I would ask the poor white laborer;" "I would ask the reflective men:" and so the Hon. Richard goes on asking, and never answering, which leads us to suppose that he is of a curious disposition, and must be marked with an interrogation point upon some part of his person. This letter was written on the 30th ultimo, has been for some days in print, and thus far nobody has taken the trouble to respond to Mr. Vaux's momentous and formidable queries. As he is a distinguished public character, it is painful to mark him plaintively calling for information and not getting it. Nor is the Hon. Mr. Richard always exactly fair in his queries; *e. g.*, he would "like to ask why" a negro should be made "an elector because he is black?" To which we might respond by asking why "the Hon. Richard Vaux should be made an elector because he is white?" In the second place, Mr. Vaux knows as well as we do that no person has "been made an elector because he is black," or blue, or green, or yellow. In the third place, Mr. Vaux's particular friends of the Blair and Seymour persuasion of the South are moving heaven and earth, and we may perhaps add the other place, to secure the black vote for their candidates. Mr. Blair, in his Cincinnati speech, spoke of these black voters as "ignorant, besotted, semi-barbaous;" but that is not the way in which they are spoken to or spoken of by Blair's Southern champions. Why, here is that newly-fledged Massachusetts Democrat, Master John Quincy Adams, Junior, who has just turned up at Goldsborough, N. C. What says the telegram? Why, that he "was met at the depot by the citizens of both races, *en masse*," including Mr. Blair's "ignorant, besotted, semi-barbarous" blacks; and the young gentleman addressed them all, without distinction of color, and "expressed his surprise and pleasure at finding that no animosity existed between the whites and the blacks." Mr. Adams, Jr., has first-rate aristocratic blood in his veins, which should make him a first-rate Democrat; he is quite as well born as the Hon. Richard Vaux, and *he* doesn't go about wanting to know why a negro should be made an elector "because he is black." *He* doesn't pick out "the poor white laborer, the white mechanic, or artisan" (as Mr. Vaux does) for special sympathy and consolation. Young as John Junior is, he knows too much for that; and if he should be guilty of any such political folly, both his grandfathers on the paternal side would come out from the basement of the Quincy Meeting-House, where they are buried, and haunt him.

We think that Mr. Vaux's next "Let me ask" deserves to be quoted entire:—

"Let me ask civilian and soldier if the Emancipation Proclamation, as 'a military necessity,' was not declared only to enable the loyal radicals to 'stay at home,' and get negroes, thus 'made better citizens because they were black,' to fill up the quotas of the loyal States, and save the necks of the white negroes who were establishing loyal leagues at home, where they could comfortably enjoy themselves during the fighting at the front?"

—This is not only a free country, but a Yankee country, in which Mr. Vaux has a right to ask all the questions which may happen to come into his head; but, in doing so, he has no right to insinuate falsehoods. It seems to be almost impossible for "a Democrat" to speak of our soldiers without uttering a sneer or a calumny, although he must know that by doing so he damages his party much more than he helps it. The Emancipation Proclamation was not "declared" to enable the loyal radicals "to stay at home," and if it had been it would have signally failed in its purpose, for the loyal radicals did not stay at home. Only the other day the Hon. Richard Vaux, if he had put on his spectacles, might have seen marching in the streets of Philadelphia quite a number of "loyal radicals," who did not "stay at home comfortably to enjoy themselves during the fighting at the front." The strongest demonstration in favor of "staying at home" which we remember to have occurred during the war was made by the particular friends of Mr. Horatio Seymour, in this city, when they mobbed the draft-offices and committed sundry other outrages and crimes, including an occasional murder; when they were not to be appeased without a promise from Mr. Seymour that the draft should be stopped if he could effect it, and when they behaved generally in an "ignorant, besotted, and semi-barbarous" manner. These rampant creatures were "citizens" then and are "citizens" now; but Mr. Vaux has not the slightest objection to their voting, and to their voting for Seymour, and to their voting three or four times for Seymour on the same day! It is no matter how "ignorant, besotted, and semi-barbarous" a voter may be if he is only white, and proves his "conservatism" by "d—g the niggers." Then he becomes a model citizen after Mr. Vaux's own heart, no matter how severely he may have "staid at home," or however "comfortably he may have enjoyed himself during the fighting at the front."

The Hon. Richard Vaux is himself in favor of "peace" of a particular kind. It must, to please his remarkably fastidious taste, be "a peace without swords, bonds, greenbacks, taxes, bayonets, negroes, despotism, usurpation, and repudiation." Nothing less than this will satisfy Mr. Vaux, and a very pretty kind of peace we admit that it would be. We had something like it before Mr. Vaux's Southern friends inaugurated the Rebellion; we may have something like it again when the same excitable gentry will be self-denying enough to give up the luxury of lynching, and the bad habit which they have of referring little misunderstandings to the judicial decision of the mob. Until then we fear that there will be an occasional use for those "swords and bayonets" which distract the mind of the pacific and non-resistant Vaux. Peace without "bonds or greenbacks" is not quite so certain, inasmuch as Mr. Vaux also provides in his programme for "a peace without repudiation." Peace "without negroes" is, however, the most mysterious of all this Philadelphia gentleman's varieties. Can it be possible that he intends to advocate a general slaughter of the colored race? of "the ignorant, besotted, semi-barbarous" people, so many of whom, we are assured, intend to vote for the immaculate Blair and the virtuous Seymour? Oh, this would never do, Mr. Vaux, until after the election. Then, if we must have a massacre, in the interests of peace, we nominate the Hon. Richard Vaux as Chief Executioner.

The Reconstructed States under Martial Law.

From the N. Y. World.

In putting Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida under martial law, as per order of October 9, General Meade says "he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law made when the present anomalous condition of affairs was neither anticipated nor provided for."

Now, we would like to ask who made this army officer conservator of the peace in these five States? We thought they were reconstructed. Congress certainly so declared on the 25th of June last, and has not only so declared but admitted certain fellows as United States Senators and Representatives therefrom. Where, then, does General Meade get his authority to proclaim martial law within them just upon the eve of the Presidential election? By what right does he set himself up to keep the peace, and thereby usurp the main functions of these governments, if indeed they are anything more than the rags and shreds of a civil organization? They were organized, in the express words of the Reconstruction acts, to insure "adequate protection to life or property," and if they cannot do this, and must call in an army officer to do it for them, then they and he alike are shams and usurpers. The plea of necessity will not avail. If these governments were what they ought to be, and what it was loudly vaunted they would be, there would be no such necessity. The very making of the plea is their own condemnation, since the plea is that they cannot do the very thing they were avowedly created to do.

Furthermore, General Meade, in thus proclaiming martial law in these five reconstructed States, says he "will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of law." Who is to judge what is a conscientious discharge of duty, and who is to decide what is a technicality of law? Obviously, nobody but General Meade himself, so that, after all this tremendous turmoil and outlay and heart-burning, the electoral rights of five great States are to be meted out and measured by the conscience of an old soldier, and the intimate acquaintance with the technicalities of the law of a man of the sword from his youth up. And this is reconstruction; this the restoration of the Union; this the tardy and mildewed fruit of a long course of stupid and malevolent legislation. This is the best that the radical Congress can do—to make war for near two years upon a desolate people, with the army and bureau and treasury at its back, with the President overridden, with the Supreme Court gagged, with every single iota of the material and political power of this great country in its absolute grasp, and yet, in the two years' wrestle, to be so desperately worsted by helplessness itself as to be forced to cry in the army and provide for the surrounding of the polls with troops! Was there ever such a shame as this? There have been governments more absolutely cruel, but was there ever an administration so brutally incompetent as this? It is not now a question what is to be done with these reconstructed governments, or how they are to be done away with or maintained. They are already done away. Martial law is in their place. There will be a roar and a yell, of course, to the contrary, and plentiful declarations that General Meade only means to keep the peace. Bah! What has he to do with keeping the peace if these governments are what reconstruction declared they would be, and the Chicago platform declares they are? They were to be legal; they were to protect life and preserve property. Why don't they do it? Where is the worth of the hundred millions and over that have been robbed from us to galvanize them into life? Why does General Meade review his army at Atlanta one day—his infantry and his cavalry and his artillery—and the next day declare he will not be restrained by any technicalities of law?

It is a deliberate attempt, under advice from Washington, to bayonet those States into the Electoral College for Grant. It has been seen that the negro-vote reliance has failed, that the carpet-bag reliance has failed, and the purpose now is to do it with cold steel Consider, gentlemen, before you do that; consider.

The Situation.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican.

The election which occurs one months hence attaches to it more interest, and in its results will prove pregnant of more good or evil to the country at large, than any similar event since the foundation of the Government. To the South and its afflicted, down-trodden people it is the harbinger of perfect peace, security, and prosperity, or the Jack-'o-lantern which shall lure them to still deeper misery and more utter national degradation. Like the unjustly accused who stands before the prejudiced judge and jury packed by his enemies, denied the privilege or opportunity of speaking in his own behalf, the South stands to-day arraigned before the national tribunal, and the verdict of guilty or not guilty is the voice of the people as it proclaims their will in the November election. This may appear a monstrous proposition. But what are the facts? What is the policy which for four long years has been systematically adopted and enforced against the South? Is it security for the future? Is it indemnity for the past which dictates the disfranchisement of intelligence and the elevation and enfranchisement of ignorance, passion, and vice? Is it the fear of another rebellion in the South that has actuated the dominant party at the North in arming and banding four millions of blacks against the whites, and antagonizing them with every interest which should exist between them and their former masters? No sane man in the South desires to repeat the experiment of the past, nor is there a man in the whole North who is not fully convinced of this fact.

There is but one solution to this mysterious enigma of oppressive legislation, unjust proscription, humilitating ultimatum, which has for the past four years embodied the policy pursued towards the South—it is but the national expression of the national idea—political punishment for political crime. Did the world ever behold such a spectacle as this—a whole nation arraigned for crime and adjudged deserving of national punishment? The humanity of all Christendom should cry out against it. *We* scorn the crime as we protest against the right to inflict punishment, and we appeal to the better judgment, the honor and the humanity of the country to sustain no longer that party and that policy, abhorrent alike to justice, religion, and the precedents of enlightened civilization from the foundation of society.

What success would have ennobled, failure may pronounce rebellion, but it bears with it its own punishment in the blood and treasure spent in vain, in general impoverishment and universal bankruptcy, in blasted hopes and fruitless expectations. This is no field for the exercise of punishment by a victorious, a magnanimous people!!

The South stands in this civil strife with hands tied, unable to give voice or ballot, dependent upon the magnanimity or cupidity of the North—for it is a question whether the desire to do justice to the South predominates over the feelings of personal interest embodied in the national thought and action. With all its glories in the past, its prospects for the future resting upon the cast of the die, and with an anxiety more than mortal, it appeals to the better genius of liberty to propitiate the result.

Douglas the Younger.

From the Nashville Union and American.

It is a fact, instances to the contrary being only the exceptions to the rule, that great men rarely bequeath their intellectual parts to their offspring. There is a young gentleman making radical speeches in North Carolina who is a son of Stephen A. Douglas. In a recent effort he attempted to be pathetically eloquent over his father's death-scene, quoting the statesman's last scarce articulate words enjoining his children to obey the Constitution and the laws of the land.

If this youngster thinks hs is obeying his father's injunction and the Constitution in supporting radicalism, he ought to be out for the simples and made to change his name. North Carolina, clothed in her tatterdemalion rags of "reconstruction," and degraded under negro rule, is a fitter place for such a speech than anywhere in the vicinity of his father's tomb. The bones of the dead statesman would stir beneath the marble shaft that marks their resting-place at such a monstrous perversion of his principles. His life was spent in denouncing radicalism as the destroyer of the Constitution. He fought the vile thing in its inception and through all the stages of its growth. Had he lived to see it mature and flower forth as it does to-day, dropping a worse than Upas poison on every guarantee of republican liberty, and blighting the nation's prosperity, his would have been the giant arm to have laid the axe to its root. Under the commanding influence he exerted in the great Northwest, however, its career would have been checked before it reached its present dangerous extent. The country has sadly suffered for one just such man as Douglas in the Northern section. He could have arrested the progress of the overthrow of the Constitution commenced early in the civil war. To doubt that he would have done so, would be to doubt the sincerity of his public life, and grossly asperse his great fame won in upholding the principles of Democracy. He would have stood to-day with Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio, his disciples. This young Douglas, in mouthing his last words to carpet-bag audiences in support of the crimes and follies of radicalism, does violence to his father's memory, and proves that brains are not transmissible by inheritance.

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuthf PHILADEDPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwfsmrp

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuthsmsp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINCHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINCHAST DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, 8 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par, Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	86,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·26
	Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6776·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 027·10	
Cash in Drawer	298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS,

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 24

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURANCE COMP... OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILA...

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERP...

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insura...

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,...

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Si...

Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harr...
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trot...
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clark,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Hen...
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G COFFIN, Pres...
CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

STRICTLY MUTU...

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST...

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH ST...

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANC... members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans at the rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGST...

Actuary, ROWLAND ...

The advantages offered by this Company excelled

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGE...
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on G...
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box ...

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be rec... this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 18... M., for the purchasing of condemned canno... shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, a... ordnance stores, located at the following p... the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton ... dount, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columb... Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York ... Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn... Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. ... Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; For... Such report, and Forts Preble and Scammel, ... Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickering and Barracas, P... Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and ... Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of ... 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as ... 427,653 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland ... estimated as weighing 105,900 pounds; 42 ... Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 239,500 ... 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated ... weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola ... bor, estimated as weighing 311,687 pounds; 20 ... in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing ... pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, ... estimated as weighing 105,900 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Young... N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and S... Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting ... aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity ... of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap ... iron, amounting in the aggregate to 696,581 ...

Full and complete catalogues of the p... offered can be had on application to this of... Ordnance Office at Washington, and to th... manding officer of the different forts. Term... ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the re... when the property is delivered. Thirty days ... allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance ... stores will be required to be removed within t... from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the r... reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prio... acceptance of any bid, it will have to be appro... the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts ... they will accept stores, and the number and ... they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Col... Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., Indorse... posals for purchasing condemned ordnance a... nance stores."

S. CRISPIN, Brevet-Colonel, U. S. ... 9 24 4w Major of Ordn...

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ... nance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance an... nance Stores will be offered for sale, at Publi... tion, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on ... NESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 ... A. M. The following list comprises some ... principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
265 lots of artillery harness.
608 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3800 curb bridles.
6600 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores ... sold can obtain them by application to the C... Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet C... Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Office... ner of Houston and Green streets, New York ... by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, ... Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Command... Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9...

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUC...

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1...

Will be sold at public auction, under the super... of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at L... Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing ... o'clock, the following stock and unserviceable ... termaster stores, to wit:—

40 choice Mules,	9 Horses,
200 Army Wagons,	6 Carts,
5 two-horse do.,	50 Wagon Wheels,
1 Spring do.,	50 Ambulance do.,
1 Hand-cart,	28 saddles, assorted,
10,000 lbs. assorted Iron,	300 lbs. H. S. Nails,
15,000 lbs. Steel,	5893 Grain sacks,
	1000 lbs. Cast-steel.

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and ... Buckets, etc. etc.

Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.

Attention is particularly called to this lot of ... which are only sold for want of use.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M. ... 10 13 5t Acting Depot Quartermas...

AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENC... WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 18...

Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsist... Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this ci... TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A... about:—

300,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

The attention of hotel and boarding-house ke... is called to it, as it is capable of making an e... lent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-r... are also requested to examine it. Terms, ca... Government funds. Samples can be seen at any ... at the place of sale, the Monument lot, on ... tenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S...

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 62...

NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles ... sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, ... for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on ... and made to order. Largest assortment in the ... and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS ...

Retailing at very low prices Our assortme... complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitti... all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's sup... French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; ... rior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 ce... $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame ... Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting And... nal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesro... No. 628 ARCH Street. 9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKI...

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, ... TORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornam... Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every va... of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 1mwf No 11 North SIXTH Stre...

WILLIAM S. GRAN... COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 28 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, ... W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma... Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheath... Bolts and Nails.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

eclamation of the Women and Children of the Navajo Indians from Slavery.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8, 1868.—Brevet ajor General George W. Getty, commanding istrict of New Mexico (through Major-General eridan, commanding Department of the Misuri):—

General:—The joint resolution of both Houses Congress, approved July 27, 1868, embodied in neral Orders No. 69, from the Headquarters the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, under te of August 14, 1868, has already been sent u, and is again herewith enclosed. By this solution I am authorized and requested to use e most efficient means my judgment will approve to reclaim from peonage the women and ildren of the Navajo Indians now held in avery in the territory adjacent to their homes, d the reservation on which the Navajo Indians ve been confined. By the fourteenth amendent to the Constitution of the United States person can be held as a slave in any part the United States; but as the language of this solution is restricted to the "women and ildren" of the Navajo Indians, I infer that e Navajo men restrained of their liberty, her as slaves or as peons, have full protecn under a former law, and are construed as rfectly able to take care of themselves witht our assistance; but that the women and ildren so held as slaves, or as peons, need e friendly assistance of the officers of our Govment.

am not lawyer enough to say how far the ps to carry out this act of Congress, approved my "judgment" and executed by my milly subordinates, should override the local s and customs of New Mexico; but inasch as New Mexico and Colorado are Terries of the United States, and Congress has constitutional power to make "all needful es and regulations respecting the territory other property of the United States," I infer t my power is sufficient, and that you may ceed to execute the instructions herein set th; and should resistance occur in any case, sult the United States District Attorney, if hand, or report the case for my special coneration.

n the first place convey to the Navajoes mselves the substance of this law, and of r purpose to execute it in a spirit of fairness them and in justice to the women and chiln affected. If they as a tribe, or any of m in their private capacities, wish to search missing women or children supposed to be d in bondage, you may permit them to ke search, and provide for it out of the neys held by you on account of the Navajo ion.

n like manner, if you know or learn of the reabouts of such women or children, or if officer of your command obtain such knowge, you or they may act in the nature of rdian to such women or children till they ke election to remain where they are or to oin their tribe, in which case you may prole for their removal out of the money held you as described.

any woman be married away from her be, she should be permitted to have free oice of action. If unmarried and held as a vant, the officer should explain to her her hts under the law and leave her free to oose, satisfying himself that she receives ges and understands her true position.

f children, male or female, under the usual es of manhood or womanhood, be held as ves, peons, or servants, they should be dealt th according to their age and intelligence. If enough to form a reasonable judgment of eir own interests, they should be allowed to oose their own course; but if too young or too tuse the officer should himself judge of their e interests. If on inquiry their parents can found, and if they claim the restitution of eir children, such restitution must be made thout further question.

When children are held not as slaves, peons, servants, but at school or in good families th the usual care of other children, with reanable certainty of being improved in their ndition, the case should be specially reported you, and you may take from the person or rsons in charge of such child or children an ligation to educate and rear them to matury, with the right then to rejoin their tribe if inclined. In this case you should furnish e party or parties so holding the child or ildren a written permit to be their warrant r so holding the child, and should report the se to the agent of the Navajoes, that the owledge thereof may reach the parents and iefs of the tribe and their consent if possible tained. * * * *

All expenses arising under this order you ay charge to the appropriation of $200,000 for e benefit of the Navajoes, subject to your ntrol, unless the agent should consent to ow the expenses to come out of the appropriion of $150,000 for the removal of the Navaes, which was clearly intended to cover the se. * * * * I am, with great respect, your edient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

By command of

Brevet Major-General GETTY.

EDWARD HUNTER, First Lieutenant Twe fth antry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

POLITICAL.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says:—"A ghtly inebriated Hibernian marched majesally up to the West Front with Frank Blair terday, shouting, 'Up with the white man!' e'll tramp the nagur under our feet!' and en Blair in the course of his remarks exmed, 'Where are the revolutionists?' this pudent member of the faithful flock yelled , 'Here we are, Gineral!'"

—Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, son-in-law President Johnson, has been talking for eral days in a very friendly way of General ant as a Presidential candidate. He has o made a bet or two on his election, and s that General Grant will beat Seymour by ree hundred thousand on the popular vote. e does not hesitate to denounce the action of e New York Convention.

—The *World* says:—"Compare sixty years of mocratic with eight years of Republican le." The comparison will certainly be inuctive. The result of the sixty years of mocratic rule was to plunge the country into il war—the eight years of Republican rule as spent in getting the country out of it. The ee is known by its fruits.

—The Nashville *Republican*, of the 2d instant, s trustworthy information from East Tennese that thousands of men who voted for theridge on account of the bugaboo of "negro uality" will go for Grant and Colfax. They ve got their eyes open to the fact that the cry out negro equality is all "bosh."

—General Steedman recently addressed a emocratic meeting at New Orleans, at which ere were two significant transparencies. On e was, "Go home, you carpet-bagger." On e other, "No internal revenue." The satire loyalty was complete, Steedman being a rpet-bagger and a Collector of Internal evenue.

—A life-long old Democrat in Wyoming, ennsylvania, together with his four sons, also fe-long Democrats, are going in strong for rant and Colfax this fall, much to the conernation of the old-liners of their neighborood.

—General McClellan is just the man for the emocrats in this campaign. How every "Hamt" will rejoice when McClellan, with his spade, ands in the grave of Democracy, and "Hotio" examines the skull of New "Yorick!"

—Judge Gridley, of Jackson, Mich., a leading emocrat, who has just come out for Grant and olfax, addressed a rousing Republican meetg in that city last week.

—The New Bedford *Mercury* says Mr. Dana's mination in opposition to General Butler ll increase the vote for Grant, but will not feat Butler.

—Of all living patriotic men Grant has proised least and performed most. Such a man bound to possess the hearts and affections of he people.

—A Democratic procession out West was elve hours passing a given point, that point eing a grocery.

—Paris has an anti-tobacco society.

—Chicago is assessed for $228,444,879.

—Tennessee owes a debt of $38,000,000.

—Marble has been discovered in Virginia.

—Western Texas has a bountiful hay crop.

—John Quincy Adams has gone to Georgia.

—A Wisconsin squash weighs 109¾ lbs.

—The deaths in Cincinnati average ten a ay.

—This has been a bad honey year in Minneota.

—The country about Lebanon, Ky., is full f pigeons.

—Galveston is said to be the healthiest city n the South.

—The St. Louis bridge is to cost four and a alf millions.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·00 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9 30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1 00, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·40 A. M.
Erie Express	11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ...8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9 25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 28 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	7·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5 40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9¼, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf. INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent Penna. R R Co.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL-ROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,

S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,

Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ... 3 "
" 300 " ... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Oct. 10,	8	A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	12	M.

Sunday, Oct. 11, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Oct. 12,	10	A. M	Monday, Oct. 12,	2	P. M
Tuesday, " 13,	10	A. M	Tuesday, " 13,	2	P. M
Wed'day, " 14,	11	A. M	Wed'day, " 14,	3	P. M
Thursday, " 15,	11	A. M	Thursday, " 15,	3	P. M
Friday, " 16,	12	M.	Friday, " 16,	4	P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8¾ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, Or THOMAS R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres. Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

ERNEST SOPP.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday morning. Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC. On Friday Morning. October 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloth, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC. On Monday morning, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Thursday Morning, October 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC. By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit. On Thursday Morning. Oct. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very full and desirable assortment of new goods, for present and approaching sales.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street. ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, the large and very desirable assortment of Furniture, including 7 suits of elegant walnut drawing-room and parlor Furniture, covered in fine purple, green, and crimson plush, green terry and hair cloth; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber Furniture; library and dining-room Furniture; three superior fire-proof Safes, made by Farrel & Herring, and Lillie; French-plate Mirrors; handsome velvet, Brussels, and imperial Carpets, China and Glassware; Feather Beds; Bedding; Mattresses; Office Furniture; Stoves; Shoes; Plated Ware; fine double-barrel Gun, etc.

THEATRICAL WARDROBE. Also, the entire fine Wardrobe and Play-Books of a light comedian deceased.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 115 North Nineteenth street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 115 N. Nineteenth street, will be sold, the entire Household Furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with terry; elegant centre table, California marble top; music stand; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; sideboard, marble top; extension dining tables; china and cut glass; bronze clock; elegant walnut chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; cottage furniture, etc. Also, kitchen furniture, refrigerators, etc. Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Monday.

Sale No. 1713 Race street. ELEGANT FURNITURE, LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, FINE CARPETS, ETC. On Thursday Morning. October 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1713 Race street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising—Walnut parlor suit, covered with plush; rosewood piano-forte, made by Hallet & Davis, French plate mantel mirror, 76 by 58 inches; pier mirror, 110 by 22 inches; velvet, Brussels and Venetian carpets; lace curtains; elegant walnut chamber furniture; dining-room and sitting-room furniture; French china; dinner and tea china; rich cut glass; kitchen furniture, etc.

ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—Also, an elegant rosewood billiard table and furniture.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Monday.

The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC. On Thursday Morning, October 15, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and library suits, oiled walnut chamber suits, superior mahogany piano-forte made by Schomacker & Co., fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension tables, china and glass ware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, bars and counters, chandeliers, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc., etc.

MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FROM LIBRARIES. On Thursday Afternoon, October 15, at 4 o'clock.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES MOORE, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE MOORE, deceased; and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1868, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD street, in the City of Philada.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of the Minor Children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., Guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 16, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office. No 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS, SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE ELECTION.

How it is Progressing in the City.

A Deputy Sheriff Opens the Day with a Wilful Murder.

Lyle's Followers Generally Disobey His Alleged Instructions.

A Remarkably Heavy Vote Being Polled.

No finer day could have been wished for the election, the sky being unclouded and the air cool and bracing. The polls were opened at 7 o'clock, at which hour long lines of voters were formed at nearly all the precinct houses, and it was the lot of nearly every individual standing in the line to remain for an hour and upwards before his ballot could be taken. As a general thing quiet has been maintained throughout the city, and it is now believed that order will reign for the remainder of the day. Below we give a running description of affairs in all sections of the city, which will be found to contain some decidedly interesting matter.

An Outrageous Murder by a Deputy Sheriff.

The first blood for Sheriff Lyle's deputies was drawn this morning as early as half-past 7 o'clock. Joseph Flanagan is the bar-tender at the notorious rat and dog-pit located at the corner of Front street and Girard avenue. He is likewise a special deputy of Sheriff Peter Lyle, sworn into this office for the ostensible purpose of assisting in the preservation of the peace at the polls to-day, and for the purpose also of ensuring a vote to every man who may be disposed to claim the privilege.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning he took his stand among the voters at the polls of the Second division of the Sixteenth ward, at the corner of Front and Otter streets, in direct violation of the order of the Court of Common Pleas, and also of the instructions which, according to Mr. Gerhardt, were issued by Sheriff Lyle yesterday. While there standing, Flanagan became involved in an altercation with a man by the name of Dennis Lukens, and alleges that the latter either struck him in the mouth, or took hold of him. According to one report, Flanagan then drew a pistol; according to another, he first left the scene, and returned in a few minutes with the weapon. Aiming it at Lukens, he fired deliberately, the ball missing his intended victim and lodging in the abdomen of a boy aged sixteen years, and named Henry Perkins, who was quietly standing near by. The boy's wound was dressed by Drs. Oliver and Young, and was pronounced by them to be necessarily a fatal one. Young Perkins, who resided in the rear of No. 1078 Frankford road, was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Flanagan was at once taken into custody by Officers Patterson and Hodge, and locked up in the Seventeenth District Station House.

Snowden Desired to Vouch for his Signature.

At the Sixth precinct polls of the First ward, this morning, four men made their appearance and desired to vote. They presented naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court, and were challenged. The Judge pronounced the papers fraudulent, whereupon the alleged citizens contended that they were genuine, and gave the Judge to understand that they were determined to vote on them. The following colloquy ensued:—

Judge—No, sir; you can't vote.

One of the party—Yes, sir; we will.

Judge—No, sir. If you bring Colonel Snowden to the polls, and he testifies that the signature to the paper is genuine, then your vote will be accepted.

This was an end to the conversation. The men quietly withdrew, and had not made their appearance at the polls up to the time our reporter left.

Another individual was challenged at this poll on his papers. This was a *stunner*, and the last seen of the man he was making his way out Dickerson street, as fast as he could, with a number of citizens following him.

The Ninth Ward Awake.

A full Republican vote is being polled in this ward. Order and quiet prevail. Several parties have endeavored to vote on fraudulent papers, but the papers have not been received. In one precinct of this ward the majority at noon stood 150, an increase of 50 as compared with the same time last election. This speaks well for the Ninth ward.

The Third Congressional District.

As in other parts of the city, the utmost excitement prevails in the northeastern section. All along the thoroughfares squads of men are to be seen winding their way to the various precinct houses, where long lines of voters are already formed, and have been since the opening of the polls. The vote for the first three hours has been far heavier than at any previous election, and, in many instances, it doubles the figures during the same time last year. Indeed, it is conceded that never before was there so much interest manifested, and the desire of every one seems to be to get in his vote in the early part of the day.

Excepting the, it is feared, fatal casualty in the Second precinct of the Sixteenth ward, where a Deputy Sheriff shot a lad sixteen years of age, and the difficulty about opening the polls in the Tenth division of the Nineteenth ward, everything up to this hour has gone on quietly. There seems to have been a mutual understanding between the window bookkeepers with reference to the right of challenge, and as a consequence but few instances of party squabbles have taken place.

There seems to be no doubt but that every voter will be brought out, and the attaches of both parties are actively engaged in hunting up all voters who have heretofore manifested any lukewarmness in previous elections. This part of the programme up to this time has been unnecessary, for every one believes the life of the nation to be at stake, and this class of voters are turning out of their own accord.

Through the Democratic wards in this section of the city the Republicans are jubilant, they not only holding their own, but in a majority of the precincts have gained ground, so that if the result of the election were to be judged by the first three hours, the entire Republican ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority; but there are still seven hours for the polls to be open, and there is no telling what the party which has been so deeply dyed in the naturalization frauds will do.

Speaking of these frauds reminds us that no instance of any one presenting the spurious papers of the Supreme Court has occurred in this locality, though it is believed that any quantity of them will be presented before the day is over. Both parties are prepared for these cases; the one, it is believed, will not only object to their reception but will throw them out, and the other will insist upon the possessor of these documents standing at the window until his vote is placed in the box.

The prevailing opinion in the Third Congressional district is that Hon. Leonard Myers will be returned to Congress with a majority equalling, if not exceeding, that of 1866. A rumor rather damaging to his opponent is in circulation, and it is having its effect among that class of the Irish known as Protestants. At every precinct one can see its effect in the shape of the number of "Myers" stickers which have been torn from the window shutters against which they have been posted.

The Sheriff's deputies are scarcely seen anywhere, and, if at all, they occupy a respectful distance from the polls. But these have no "locusts," so that the city will have to pay an amount of money, contracted by the Democratic party, and uselessly expended.

Another Deputy Sheriff Mingles with the Voters, and is Ejected.

In the First precinct of the Seventh ward a slight disturbance occurred about 11 o'clock this morning. James Quinn, one of the Sheriff's deputies, instead of remaining on the opposite side of the street, as directed by his superior and by the Court, mixed in with the crowd immediately around the window. He was told it was no place for him, but refused to leave. Some time after, when questioning a voter, he was ordered off by Mr. Maher. An altercation ensued, which resulted in blows; but before any damage could be done the parties were separated, and the deputy retired.

The Central and Western Sections of the City.

Our "Reporter," in making his tour this morning through the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fifteenth wards, reports the polling of an immense vote in every locality he visited. In the Sixth ward there are a number of Democratic colonizers who managed to get their votes in, but in the Republican precincts of that ward nearly every such vote has been thrown out. Fraudulent papers have been presented and rejected, while in the Democratic precincts the papers have been received and the votes credited. The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Fifteenth wards are doing nobly—the votes in each precinct being greatly increased. The indications are, at present writing, that these wards will roll up immense majorities for the Republican ticket.

Mullin is "Scratched."

In the Seventeenth ward a full Democratic vote is being polled for Mr. Fox. But in certain sections of this ward a great deal of scratching is going on, the Democrats discarding the name of Michael Mullin for Representative, and voting for Enos C. Renner, the Republican candidate. There is no doubt but that Mullin will be elected, but his majority will be greatly reduced.

So is Fox.

At one of the uptown polls early this morning, four Democrats in line openly pulled down "stickers" bearing the name of General Tyndale, and with them covered the name of Fox, and then deposited their ballots.

Affairs in the Southern Section.

In the southern section of the city, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh wards, the greatest order was maintained early in the day, as far as ascertained. In the First ward some time was occupied by the Judges in examining papers, while in the remaining wards the voting was carried on quite rapidly.

The Sheriff's deputies at many polling places were to be seen around the windows, in direct violation of orders, but behaved generally in an orderly manner. The Republicans were gaining slightly this morning in the lower sections of the city.

A Notorious Scamp Shot.

Washington Hamilton, a notorious character in the southern part of the city, was shot this morning at Fifth and Carpenter streets. He is well known as an adherent to the Rebel Democracy, and was at the precinct in his locality causing a breach of the peace. Being called upon by a citizen, the policeman stationed at the polls attempted to arrest him. Hamilton ran across the street and drew a revolver, when the officer pulled his pistol and shot, the ball lodging in the neck of this desperate character.

Hamilton was taken to his home on Catharine street, where it was ascertained that his wound was not of a dangerous character. The ball entered the left side of the neck, penetrating the skin only, and passing around the throat to the other side, without severing any veins or arteries, it again broke the skin and emerged.

The friends of Hamilton give the following version of the story:—They say he crossed the street to the election window, and was ordered back by a police officer. He refused to comply, when the officer attempted to force him, and a scuffle ensued, in which the officer drew his revolver and fired on him. Hamilton was one of the deputies appointed by Sheriff Lyle, and as such had no right on the side of the street with the polls. Hamilton's friends also say that if the officer had not fired as he did, Hamilton would have shot him.

A Democrat Attempts to Supersede a Republican Election Judge.

Quite early this morning, in the Tenth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, there was a disturbance in reference to the opening of the polls. The regular Judge, Mr. Addis, who is a Republican, was prevented from officiating by a man named Hooper, a Democrat, who claimed to be the Judge, and who, with some companions, took possession of the room, and refused to open the windows, in order that the balloting might commence. Day-Sergeant Hackett, on being sent for, took the pretended Judge and his companions into custody, and opened the polls. Subsequently, the Sergeant was arrested and taken into the Court of Common Pleas, to answer the charge of interfering with the officers of election.

After a preliminary hearing before Judge Allison the case was deferred until to-morrow morning.

Another account of the affair, confirming the above, states that Hooper was not the lawfully elected judge—but that a certain Mr. Addis was. Addis went to the polls about 7 o'clock, found them closed, and Hooper with one or two others inside refusing to open them. A line of voters was already waiting, and the hour fixed by statute for beginning to receive the votes had passed. Mr. Addis, in this state of things, called upon Sergeant Hackett, who repaired to the place, opened the polls, and ejected Hooper from the room, as before mentioned.

A report reached us later in the day that Hooper had returned to the polls, and had again been driven away, after being severely handled.

More of the Fraudulent Papers.

In the First division of the Fifth ward quite a number of votes were thrown out, on account of the voters having fraudulent papers, most of them being minors and the would-be citizens confessing they had come to this country after the proper age

The Judges at Work.

Judge Ludlow sat to-day to settle such election troubles as should be brought to his notice from the various precincts, and Judge Allison was in the Common Pleas attending to the like business. The latter Judge issued a warrant for the arrest of three policemen who were charged with having attempted to eject the election judges of the Tenth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, and themselves taken possession of the polls. Business in both Courts, however, was slack.

HAYTI.

Jacmel in a State of Siege—Hector's Proclamation.

We have advices from Kingston to Sept. 24th. We take from *L'Independance d'Haiti* and *Courrier de Jacmel* of the 16th inst. the following order of the day issued by General J. P. Hector, giving his reasons for raising the siege of Port-au-Prince, as reported in a previous summary:—

Liberty! Equality! Republic of Hayti—Jean Pierre Hector, General of Division of the Armies of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Forces of the District of Jacmel, to the inhabitants of the said District:—

Citizens:—The prolonged resistance of Gonaives, the Cape, and Port-au-Prince against the revolutionary movement, has comrelled our brethren of the North and of the Artibonite to undertake three sieges at once. These three sieges were about becoming an additional surety for the triumph of our holy cause, when the hydra of the reactionary Piquets arose in the west to retard the progress of military operations. From that time one of two things became necessary; either to abandon the siege of Port-au-Prince and resolutely join with the forces besieging that city on Gonaives and the Cape, or to leave Gonaives unmolested and make a dash on Port-au-Prince, with a view to striking a final blow.

Overwhelming circumstances, wisely appreciated, did not allow room for hesitation. The army commanded by Generals Lynch and Petion Faubert, notwithstanding prodigies of valor, fidelity, and boldness, after having twenty times driven back the hordes of Salnave, found itself surrounded by enemies, and without any basis of operation, and deprived of supplies for the campaign. It could not face the pickets of the plains on the hills, or effectively strive to enter the capital. It was then decided that the siege of Port-au-Prince should be raised, and that the army should march towards Artibonite to bring to a close the siege of Gonaives.

The evacuation of Petionville was effected during the night of the 31st of August, in the greatest order, and without any fighting. Thirty carts of powder, all the artillery and ammunition were removed. The inhabitants of Petionville were taken on board the Liberte and conducted to St. Marc. After concentrating their forces at Pont Bedet the brave divisions of Lynch and Faubert took the road to Mirabalais. Salnave has not failed to make known these facts, but has disordered their significance, and published another amnesty proclamation. As usual, it is the liar, the impostor, who speaks—rage and ferocity impelling him. While he published the amnesty he summarily shot many unfortunate inhabitants, and pillaged every house in Petionville, without excepting even the dwellings of the English and Spanish Consuls. But the reign of violence, of pillage, of death, cannot last forever. The era of justice will soon commence. The revolution is invincible. If it has its bad days in one part of the West, its triumph is henceforth assured in the North, the Artibonite and the South. Let us, then, firmly maintain the situation we occupy. Let us think nothing of the enemies who surround us. On the day of combat we shall find them such as they have proved themselves to be for the past two months, fleeing before our bayonets. Let us rely, on the contrary, on our friends. They are numberless, persevering, and convinced that victory will reward constancy and firm convictions of right.

Long live the revolution!

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Letter from the Bishop of Minnesota to the Peace Commission.

TREMONT HOUSE, Oct. 7.—Gentlemen:—I write to you freely, as to a Commission appointed by the nation to examine and redress the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the Indians, who are the wards of the Government. Your Commission was appointed at the earnest request of Christian men, who have vainly attempted to secure justice to the Indians. To you we all look, and of you the nation will require a strict account. I feel more keenly this history of shame because it casts a foul bolt, on the nation's honor; because I believe God is just, and will require that we shall reap exactly what we sow. The sad experience of a century ought to teach us that where robbery and wrong is the seed, blood will be the harvest. I am aware of the fearful clamor of vengeance which rises along our border. I know by the bitterness of our own experience the horrors of savage warfare. I have too many friends in nameless graves to offer one plea for savage violence. But even this does not and cannot release the claims of justice, of humanity, and of our fear of God. We are writing history, and as true as God's words are true, if we continue the course we have followed, His curse will fall on us and our children. There is no question that our Indian system is a blunder more than a crime, because its glaring evils would have been redressed if it had ever been calmly considered. We recognize them as nations; we pledge them our faith; we enter on solemn treaties, and these treaties are ratified as with all foreign powers, by the highest authority in the nation. You know—every man who ever looked into our Indian affairs knows—it is a shameless lie. The treaties are often conceived in fraud, and made solely to put money in some white man's pocket. We then send them agents knowing at the time we send them that they must steal; that they cannot and will not live on their pittance of salary. The agent and employes are appointed as a political reward for petty services. Then follow frauds in contracts, pilfering in annuities, violations of solemn pledges, frequent removals, the savage left without law to protect him, with no incentive to labor, with harpies to plunder, vice and crime holding a carnival of death, until, maddened with frenzy, he wreaks his vengeance on the innocent people of the border. Then follow our vain attempts at redress. Instead of calmly looking at the causes of war and redressing wrong, we Christians wage a blind war, often destroying our own friends, and it has happened that we have wantonly murdered helpless women and children. We spend millions, we kill ten of our own people to one Indian, and finally settle down on the devil's own idea that our only hope is in extermination. There is one Being that can exterminate, and a nation with half a million of graves over which the grass has hardly grown ought to learn this truth. I admit all that you can say of the difficulty; but I do know that, if we give God the will, He will find us the way. The army may, and must, protect our people. It is a false protection if they repeat the scenes which have taken place, and which only serve to arouse into ten fold more of hate all the passions of a savage race. In many instances, if time were given, or if friendly Indians were employed, murderers would be given up by the Indians themselves; and if not, we should only war on the guilty. The people know that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. There is a great heart in the Saxon race which, although slow to act, will redress wrongs. The Indians can be taught to labor; they can receive the gospel. I know of no instance among your own race of greater fidelity than that of some of those poor Indians during the war. I will not detain you longer. If you will allow me I will forward you, in writing, the details of the history of the Sioux war, and the operations of the Indian system in Minnesota, which I made verbally to-day. Permit me to assure you of the sympathies and prayers of many who pity the helpless and who believe their cry ascends to God. Yours, respectfully,

H. B. WHIPPLE.

OBITUARY.

Madame Meyerdorff.

Madame Meyerdorff died on Sunday morning last, in New York city. She was a Polish exile, and with the family of her second husband arrived here on the 17th of this month three years ago, leaving as an exile in Siberia her youngest son, Michael, one of four sons who took part in the Polish revolution of 1863. With no hope of ever seeing him again she sought happiness by the change from her native land to this of her adoption. She was a lady of high intellectual endowments, of a most amiable disposition, and of warm generosity to the poor and needy. She filled, with dignity, a high station in her home; lost it through the cause of her four sons who fought in the Polish Revolution; but she and her family have been well rewarded in this country; she was happy and willing to die, after once again beholding her first and eldest son, Colonel Julian Allen, of New York, and he, by his faithful adherence to our Government, succeeded in restoring to his broken-hearted mother the exiled boy (only sixteen years old when exiled). The joy expressed by the deceased, when informed that her boy was liberated by the Emperor Alexander himself, and done because the President asked it as a favor to the United States, she exclaimed, 'My cup of joy is overflowing, and I feel as if I could embrace and kiss the soil of the United States; I am happy and willing to die in such a land and among such a people." She was an invalid for twelve years, and died at the age of 59. Like a Spartan mother, with her own hands she equipped her sons and sent them forth to battle for freedom in the Polish revolution.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Orleans Registration—Political Information.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New Orleans Registration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is learned here that the new registration is progressing slowly in that city. The total number of names registered at noon of Wednesday last, in the eleven wards, and on the right bank of the river, since September 25, was 20,531.

A report here says that the adherents of Sam Cary in Ohio seem to have abandoned all hope of re-electing him to Congress, and the effort will be made to use his voters in the First Ohio Congressional District to elect Strader against Eggleston.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47¾	Toledo & Wab.	61¾
Phil. and Rea. R.	97	Mil. & St. P. com.	103
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Adams Express Co	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	29¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	94	U. S. Express	47½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	94¼	Tenn. 6s, new	64½
Chi. and R. I. R.	100½	Gold	137¾

Market steady.

CONVERSION.

Judge Pierrepont, of New York, Gives Material Aid to Grant's Election.

Judge Pierrepont, of New York, has always been a Democrat, and is one of the Sachems of Tammany Hall. His defection, therefore, shows in a great degree the extent of feeling adverse to the Rebel candidates among the Democracy who have not altogether lost their love of country or respect for maintaining its honor and character as a nation. In his letter to Alexander T. Stewart, Chairman of the Grant Committee, he says:—

When Frank P. Blair, who had no claims whatever upon the Democratic party, was nominated in Tammany Hall, with such shouts of applause, just after proclaiming that "We must have a President who will trample into dust" the laws of Congress, and when four Rebel generals made the chief ratification speeches in New York, my attention, as a War Democrat, was arrested by this remarkable exhibition. Since then I have carefully noted the expressions of Southern journals, and the speeches of Southern politicians, from Wade Hampton on his return to Charleston to the recent manifesto of B. H. Hill, and I find that every leading Rebel in the Confederacy regards the expected election of Seymour and Blair as a complete vindication of the Rebellion, and as certain to restore the South to every right which she had before the war, including the "trampling into dust" by military feet the proclamation of Freedom and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Judge closes with the remark that in his judgment the election of Seymour and Blair would paralyze our business and reduce the value of property one half. He gives $20,000 to be used in the election of Grant.

Mr. Stewart makes a suitable reply, and accepts the generous donation made by Judge Pierrepont.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	13½	Lowell	10½
Cocheco, L.	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	13	Wauregan	11¾
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12¾	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	12½	Mourning	11¾
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	12½	Orlental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14½	Pocasset	14 15
Lawrence, C	14½	" F	13 11½
" F	14	Pepperell, E	14
" G	7-8 14	" B	13
" H	13	" O	12
" M	8-8 13	" N	11
" L	9-8 12½	Pacific, Extra	7-8 22½
Atlantic, A	14 15½	" H	14 15
" H	14 15	" L	13 13
" L	13 13	" V	12 12½
" V	12 12	" N	10-4 52½
" N	9-4 10½	Boot, S	15
Superior IXL	14 14	" O	13
Shawmut, C	15	" H	12
Agawam, F	12½	Appleton, A	14 15½
Stark, A	15	Laconia, H	14 15
Massachusetts	14 13	" O	13
" BB	13	" R	13
" E	7-8 12½	" E	13
Indian Head	14 15½	Lyman, E	14 16
"	13	" D	14 15
"	3-4 13	" G	14 13
Exeter, A	14 13	Utica	14 22
" S	7-8 12½	Tremont, C	14 12
Medford	14 14½	Indian Orchard, A	16
Augusta	14 14½	" C	15
"	7-8 13	" BB	13
Gilbos	14 13	" W	12
Pittsfield, A	14 12	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
Kennebec	14 10½	" J	14 14
Everett, AA	14 14½	" M	14
Shawmut	14 11	" S	12½
Becford, R	14 11	Cabot, A	14 15
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9½	" W	14 14
		Dwight, A	14 15
		" X	14 11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	14 25	Dwight	14 18
Wamsutta	14 22½	Ballou & Son	14 15½
	5-4 32½		7-8 17
Tuscarora	14 20	Lonsdale	14 17
Williamsville	14 20		Cambric 25
Bates	14 18	Hill	14 17
White Rock	14 16		7-8 15
Forestdale	14 16	Bartlett	5-4 15½
Indian River, X	12½		33-inch 14½
" XX	14		31-inch 13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Sl'm Mills	14 15½
" XX	15		33-inch 14½
Masonville	14 17½		31-inch 13½
Blackstone	14 15½	Great Falls, J	7-8 14
Hope	14 14½	" K	14 16
Langdon	14	" P	7-8 14½
" 42-inch	19	" Q	14 16½
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	14 12½
Wauregan	14 17	Waltham, X	13½
Pepperell	5-4 30	"	42-inch 15½
"	9-4 35	"	8-4 42½
"	10-4 50	"	9-4 50
"	10-4 55	"	10-4 55
Utica	7-8 22	Franklin Mfg Co	4 14½
"	4-4 25	Bay Mills	4-4 18
"	9-4 27½	Lunam, A	4-4 13
"	10-4 67½	" B	7-8 11½
Boot, R	10-4 11	Green, G	4-4 18½
" B	3-4 14	Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½
" W	5-4 19	" Z	7-8 13
Androscoggin	3-4 18	Whitensville	4-4 16
Canoe	3-4 9		7-8 12½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	23	Otis Company, CC	20
York	29	" " BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	27
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	20	Sprague	19
Manchester	20	Armures	21

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A, C, A	33	Hamilton, Regular	25
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" R	25	Everett	20
" C	20	" A., Extra	30
" D	19	Hampden, CC	30
Conestoco 4-4	28	Pearl River	20
" Extra	38	Pittsfield	10
Swift River	17		

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	18	Augusta	16
Stark, A	18	Winthrop	14½

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	23	Whittenton, A	20
York	23	" BB	17
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	16	Eagle	14
Hamilton	23½	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	13½	Pepperell	15
Laconia	14	Bates	11
Naumkeag Satteen	16	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	14

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st sat 100 lbs 9 50 @ —
Pearl, 1st sort 10 00 @ —
CANDLES—DUTY: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb. 48 @ 42
Do. pt. L. P. & Co 58 @ —
Do. Do. d & my 60 @ 62
Adam's ne city 21 @ 23
Adam's State — @ —
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₩ ton.
Liv. Orrell — @ —
Sidney — @ —
Pictou — @ —
Anth. $2,000 lb 7 00 a 8 00
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₩ lb.
Maracaibo gid 28 a 30
Guayaq'll " " 10 a 10½
Para " " — a —
St. Dom'o " " — a —
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c. ₩ lb.
Java, wh'e, ₩ lbg'd 22½ a 23¾
Jamaica 14½ a 15
Laguayra 15 a 16
Maracaibo 14 a 16½
St. Dom., cash 14 a 14¾
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, &c. ₩ lb.
Am'can Ingot 23½ a 23¾
Sheath'g, new (nutts) ₩ lb. 33 a —
Sheath'g, old 20 a 21
Sheath'g yel. 26 a —
Pig, Chile — a —
Bolts 33 a —
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol 2 45 a —
Aloes, ₩ lb. 21 a —
Aloes, socotrine 75 a 85
Alum 3½ a 3¾
Am'yreg, gld — a 13½
Argols ref. gld 22 a 26½
Arsenic, pow'r, ₩ lb. — a —
Assafetida 25 a 40
Balsam Capivi 85 a —
Balsam Tolu 1 30 a —
Balsam Peru — a 3 50
Berries, Pers. gld 27 a 31
Berries, Turk. — a —
Bi-carb. Soda, gd 4½ a 4¾
Borax, refined 36½ a 37
Bromine, oil — a 5
Brimstone, flor 6¾ a 8
Brim'e, stn. gd 39 00 a —
Camph'r, refined, gr. — a —
Cambhor, ref. 1 20 a —
Cantharides 1 a 1 65
Car. Ammonia 15 a —
Cardamoms — a 3 25
Castor Oil — a 38
Chamomile Fl. 15 a 50
Chlorate Potash, gold 34 a 35
Cochineal Hs gd 79 a 85
Coch. Mex. gold — a 70
Copperas, Am. — a 2
Cream Tartar, gd — a 29½ 30
Cubebs, ₩ lb. 28 a 32
Cutch 15½ a 16
Epsom Salts 3¾ a 4
Gamboge 1 75 a 2 00
Gum Arabic, sifted sorts 35 a 50
Gum Arabic, pkd. 45 a 75
Gum Benzoin 80 a 85
Gum Myrrh, E. I. — a —
Gum Myrrh, Ty. 55 a —
Gum Tragacanth, gd 60 a 100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr., gold 3 65 a 3 85
Ipecacuanha, Br. 3 00 a 3 75
Jalap in bd gid 85 a 90
Lac Dye 24 a 55
Licorice Paste 24 a 40
Madder, Dutch gold 12 a 12¾
Madder, French gold 15a —
Manna, small flake 95a —
Manna, large flake 1 70a 1 75
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo 35 a —
Oil Bergt's 6 87½ a 8 50
Oil Cassia — a 3 50
Oil Lemon 4 00 a 4 50
Oil Pepperm't — a 3 50
Oil Orange — a —
Opium, Tr'k'd — a 8 62½
Ox. Acid ₩ lb 32 a —
Phosphorus — a 95
Prus. Potash 35 a 38½
Quicksilver 76 a 77
Rhubarb, Chi 2 25 a 3 25
Saleratus, ₩ lb 20 a —
S. Am'iac, gd 8 a 8¼
S. Soda, gold 1 00 a 1 00
Sarsa'illa, Hon in bd gold 25 a 30
Sarsa'illa, Mex. in bd gold — a 14
Senna, E. I. 20 a —
Senna, Alex. 25 a 28
Shellac 44 a 51
Soda Ash 3½ ₩ c. gold 2 37½ a 2 50
S. Lead, W. G. 6 a —
Sulph. Quin. 2 50 a —
Tar, Acid, g. 49 a —
Verdigris, g. 50 a 51
Vitriol Blue 10 a —
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30% ad val.
Prime Wes'n 55 a 60
Tennessee 75 a 85
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2; Herrings, $1; Salmon $8; Other Pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod ₩ cwt. 7 00 a 7 75
Pickl'd Scale. 5 00 a —
Pickled Cod — a 6 50
Mack'l, No. 1 — a —
Mackerel No. 1, small 18 00 a —
Mack. No. 2 M 18 75 a —
Mack. No. 3 M 11 75 a —
Salm'n Pic N. 2 7 00 a —
Sal. Pic ₩ tce. — a —
Shad. C. No. 1, ₩ bf. bbl. — a —
Her'g Pick'd. — a —
Her'g Se ₩ b'x. 45 a 50
Herring, No. 1 — 22 a 25
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb 16 a —
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour 6 70 a 8 75
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich... 8 00 a 8 50
Ohio — a —
Shipping 8 20 a 8 70
Ohio ex. bds. 8 80 a 10 50
Genesee do. 16 00 a 12 00
Canada Sup. — a —
Canada extra — a —
Brandywine — a —
Georgetown — a —
Califor'a & Oregon 9 00 a 11 50
Alexandria — a —
Balt. How'dst — a —
Rye flour 6 00 a 8 00
Corn Meal 6 25 a 6 15
do. Brandy'e, 6 00 a —
do. Punch — a 9 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds, 60@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Raisins 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ₩ cent.
Rais. Sh. ₩ ¼ ck — a —
Rais. bch & layers 4 50 a —
Cur'nts, 24 ₩ lb — 12½ a —
Citron — 20 a 30½
Almonds Sicily soft shell. — 13½ a 14½
Alm's shell d. 48 a 50
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins. 10 ₩ cent ad val.:
Beaver ₩ pce.
" North ₩ lb 1 50 a 4 00
" Southern 1 40 a 2 00
" Western 1 00 a 2 00
Otter N'orth pce 3 00 a 7 00
" Western 5 00 a 5 00
Red Fox N'th — 75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th — 18 a —
" West. com — 10 a 40
" North — 50 a 1 00
Mink North'n 3 00 a 8 00
" Western 2 00 a 7 00
Marten, N'th 5 00 a 20 00
Goat, Curacoa — 20 a 55
" Mex. ₩ lb — a —
Deer, sisal ₩ lb 43 a 44
" S. Juan — 29 a 40
GRAIN—DUTY: 10 a 20cts.
Wheat, W'n ₩ bu 2 40 a 2 65
" Cals. 2 40 a 2 72½
" Ohio — a —
" Mich., w. 2 30 a 2 35
Chicago, No. 1 1 85 a 1 90
do. No. 2 1 70 a 1 75
do. No. 3 — a 1 58
Milw'k, No. 1 1 85 a 1 95
do. No. 2 1 70 a 1 80
do. No. 3 — a —
Rye state 1 45 a 1 55
Corn, So. w. y. 1 22 a 1 25
" yellow — a —
" mixed 1 16 a 1 17
" Western 1 16 a 1 17
Barley 1 80 a 2 00
Barley Malt — a —
Oats, State 61 a 68
" Ohio 73 a 74
" Jersey — a —
Peas, blue, ₩ 2 bu — a —
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: